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VOL. XI NO. 239 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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BRITISH INDIA.
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th Oct.	PLASSY ..		7,393
20th	MANTUA x ..		10,902
27th	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,993
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx.		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8935
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,368
5th Jan	MANTUA ..		
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x ..		10,902 11,430
19th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	15,227
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA §		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	15,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10.911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN	7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA §		20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..		20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	MALOJA *	11089

x Through steamers from Australian have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limite accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyoge at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA * ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

16th	Oct.	SICILIA*	6,813
2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
13th	,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA	10,911
15th	Jan.	SGUDAN * ..	6,813
25th	,,	NALDERA ..	15,993
21st	Feb.	SICILIA *.. ..	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA..	7,952
18th	March	SOVDAN * ..	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA *.. ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16 th Oct	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. MONGOLIA
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

11th	Oct.	BAMORA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9 a. m.
12th	,,	VASNA ..	Busrah via K'chi 8-30. a.m.
13th	,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war
15th	,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war
17th	,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1838.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3749	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rdclass with food	3rdclass without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	27th Sept.	10th Oct.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	13th Oct.	21st ,,
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	8th Nov.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
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STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State
"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
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will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 3 to 6 p.m.

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER AND SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1. and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply,
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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
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WRITE US FOR LATEST PRICES
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FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best ..	Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague price	Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative ..	Rs. 1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue fron M. G GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
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ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM
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TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA
(Founded by Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA in 1912).
RE-OPENS AS USUAL on THE 1ST OF OCT. 1923.
Excellent results. The only Home for consumptives to end their sufferings and to bask in the sunshine of health.
NO ADVANCED CASES SHALL BE ADMITTED.
Application forms can be had from:
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TUSSORE SUIT.
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ... ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Sharp TYPIST for Remington Machine. Apply Box No. 9741, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R8692

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for private and office work. Salary not more than Rs. 70 per month. Apply to Box No. 9737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8687

WANTED Three TRAVELLING SALESMEN for India having previous experience in Indian Drugs and patent medicines. Experienced men need apply only to Box No. 9746, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8708

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, expert in confinement cases for a few months. Excellent climate. Good opportunity for change and reclusion. Apply Box No. 9745 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8707

WANTED—CANVASSERS for well-known brands of Cigarettes manufactured by the Gwalior Tobacco Works, Ltd., on commission basis. Apply to S. B. KADAM & CO., Cooper Mansion, near London Hotel, Grant Road, Bombay.
A R8671

WANTED from December, a Hotel and Club Manager, salary Rs. 200 and over. Apply with testimonials to, the MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R8684

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries —Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE. R. Rawalpindi

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A R17810

WANTED A most expert MASTER TAILOR-CUTTER for a big Tailoring House in B. & O. Only first class Civil and Military Cutters, who knows art need apply. One who knows ladies and Hindustanee dress cuttings will be preferred. Pay very handsome with free rooms. Applications along with reference to systems of cuttings, Testimonials, photos and age must reach the office on or before the 25th Oct. 23.—THE FASHION HOUSE, PATNA.
A R8714

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS for Vorass Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
C R8479

HORNBY ROAD, Show Room, specially suitable for Jewellers or Watch or Photographic or Fancy goods dealers, Chemists, Perfumers. Fully furnished with show cases, electric lights, fans. Apply 305 Hornby Road.
C R8706

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month; also, GODOWNS and SHEDS very useful for storage or Workshops. Also, a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 8697

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JA 17802

HUDSON—Super Six—1920 Model—Wire wheels. Perfect running order. Going Cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
JA 17695

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FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY.—1 LIONESS, full-grown, 2 LIONESSES, 2 years old, 1 PANTHER, female, full-grown, 4 OSTRICHES, males. All in good health and being sold only in order to reduce numbers in zoo and to prevent overcrowding. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply sharp to The COMPTROLLER of the Household, Bikaner.
N 17787

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"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418. TH

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle" 16689

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IS PACKED in sealed sanitary tins only for your protection against adulteration. It is a super-refined deodorized Coconut butter. As. 114 per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery Free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

STORE MATCHLESS "FLORA HAIR OIL" exquisitely perfumed. Cures baldness, greyness, and headache, cheapest, therefore best. Rs. 1/5. THE ASIATIC PERFUMERY WORKS, DELHI.
R8710

INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMAN proceeding England for Empire Exhibition desires taking with him Indian curios and articles of worth for sale. Apply Box No., 9748 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8710

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.Y.O spectacle ware.
P R8546

KASHMIR SUPPLIES,—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle"

PROFESSION.

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu. It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R8705

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2, V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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2, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

CONSUMPTION—Our Indian Specific "DADHI SANJIWANI" given with "CURDLED MILK DIET" wonderfully increases the patient's weight and vitality and arrests fever. A week's trial, bottle Re. 4/8. Excellent testimonials from Medical men. P. V. JOGLEKAR, Sion, Bombay.
R8600

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Join immediately for October special Vacation classes. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING., Apollo Street.
M R8696

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, B.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Decent complete DRAWING ROOM SUITES. State price with particulars to Box No. 9742, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R8693

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Per column each per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

OFFERS INVITED from Capitalists by Managing Agents of a Spinning and Weaving Mill, up-country, of ONE LAKH of Rupees or over to carry interest at 6 per cent. per annum in addition to a share of one anna in agency commission for 10 years' certain for each one lakh brought in. In case ever the said one anna share does not amount to Rs. 4,000 the Board of Directors' resolution guarantees to pay the deficit to make up said Rs. 4,000. Please write to Box No. 9743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8694

NOTICE.

AN old established business of manufacturing patent medicines requires a PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 50,000 or more. Has paid Rs. 70,000 good will to retiring partner. One, who understands in general business need apply. Big profit guaranteed. Apply Box No., 9747 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R8709

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
VALVES.
PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd., Sudama House Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., have been appointed SOLE SELLING AGENTS for the products of the above Company, and all enquiries should therefore be sent to them at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, or P. O. Box No. 281, Bombay.

MATHURADAS VISSONJI & Co.,
Managing Agents,
17782 9, Wallace Street.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME NEAR WORLI ROAD.

Scheme for Police Accommodation within the area comprised in the Worli Section of Municipal 'G' Ward.

SCHEME NO. 68.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The Limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 10,059 sq. yards) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by a proposed 60 feet Road and beyond which by land the site of a Poorer Class Accommodation Scheme for the Century Mill Company.
On or towards the West by Land belonging to the said Trustees.
On or towards the South by land sold to Government for the erection of the Development Directorate Chawls and
On or towards the East by a proposed 60 feet Road and beyond which by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 167, dated 17th day of September, 1923) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1923.

E. G. TURNER,
C17741 Chairman of the Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY next the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. in the Liquidator's office at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA
Liquidator.

10th Oct. 1923. C17808.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

(Registered in Baroda.)

(CHANGE OF ADDRESS.)

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from Baroda to Bilimora (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) at the Company's works from the 19th day of October, 1923. All the correspondence should be forwarded to the following address from that date:—

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.
Bilimora, Dt. Surat. (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)
For the Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.
(Sd.) L.P. DESAI
Secretary.

Baroda, 6-10-23. C17809

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the Public is invited to the following provisions of Section 412 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act:—

"No person shall without the written permission of the Commissioner bring into the city any cattle, sheep, goats or swine intended for human food, or the flesh of any such animal which has been slaughtered at any slaughter house or place not mentioned or licensed under this Act.

"Any Police Officer may arrest without warrant any person bringing into the city any animal or flesh in contravention of sub-section (1).

"Any animal brought into the city in contravention of this section may be seized by the Commissioner or by any Municipal Officer or servant and any flesh brought into the city in contravention of this section may be seized by the Commissioner or by any Municipal Officer or servant or by any Police Officer or in or upon Railway premises by any Railway servant and any animal or flesh so seized may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioner shall direct. The proceeds, if any, shall belong to the Corporation."

As several cases have lately come to notice of meat imported in the City in ignorance of the provisions of the law, it is hereby notified that persons contravening sub-section (1) of Section 412 will be prosecuted.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Captain, R.A.V.C.,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

A. C. Market Office,
Bombay, 8th October, 1923. C17815

TENDERS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the 24th October, 1923, for work of Loading and Unloading at Mahalakshmi and Colaba Wharf for a period ending 31st March, 1925.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be had from the undersigned during office hours on payment of Re. 1 each.

(Sd.) G. F. BRIERLEY.
Ag. Controller of Stores.
C17811

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 11-30 on FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1923, for the sale of old rails. Forms giving particulars can be had from the undersigned.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
17825

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, for the purchase and demolition of the main Exchange Building and Buyers' Rooms of the Association opposite the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard at Colaba.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to demolish the buildings, to remove the debris and to level up the ground to its original condition within three weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required and will show the buildings over to prospective tenderers by appointment.

By Order of the Board
D. MEHTA.
C17671 Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULABCHAND AVICHALDAS BHAVSAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client MATHURADAS NARANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. Any person having any claim into or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease incumbrances, lien, in charge, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 4c, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land containing an area of 758 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 122 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South-East partly by plot No. 124 of the said Estate leased to Shanker Dattatraya Prabhalkar but now in the tenure or occupation of Madhavdas Morarjee and another and partly by plot No. 123 of the said estate leased to Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishvanath Rajadhyaksha, on the South West by Vatcha Gandhy Road and on the North West by plot No. 121 of the said Estate leased to Narbheram Pranjiwandas Shroff which said land hereby demised forms portion of lands bearing new survey Nos. 7316 and 7317 and together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of a ground and 2 upper floors.

Dated this 10th day of October 1923.

SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17806

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAKAYEN ANANDRAO VYAVAHARKAR, alias NARAYEN ANANDRAO alias NARAYAN ANANDRAO, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Cashier in the employ of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., Bombay, widower. ..... Deceased.

WAMANRAO NARAYEN VYAVAHARKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Student, residing at Pallow Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the four beenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of October, 1923.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
C17814 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAYASHANKER CHHOGALAL AVASTI, of Bombay, Shrimali Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Manager, Kilachand Mills, Limited, a widower, residing at Ban Ganga, Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) CHHOGALAL BHAWANISHANKER AVASTI, (2) MANGILAL UDECHAND, (3) KANIALAL CHATURBHUJ and (4) SHANKERRAO BHIKAJI SIRKAR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased Nos. 1, 2 and 3, residing at Ban Ganga, Walkeshwar and No. 4, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate is issued.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of October, 1923.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADASHANKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C17807

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th October, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 215-217; 209-213; 195-207; 15-16; Case Nos. 18; 19; 43; 280; Parel Road Bhindi Bazar and Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 182-198; 148; 137-141; 141a; 133-135; 135a; 125-129; 131a; Cases No. 188; 193; 194; 195; 196; First Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1923, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods.

500 bags Cement 8 bags Rice, Steel plate, Advertising Matter, 425 Drums Bleaching Powder, 26 bdls. Coir Yarn, 12 pkgs. Rail Crossings, 5 C/s Wax candles: Betelnuts: Electros, 34 C/s Saccharine, 16 Casks China Clay, Phenyle: Printing Ink. 1 Rail, Small Clay Balls: Dye Samples: Cigarettes: Hoop Iron, Rattans, Ivory (2 tusks), 2 C/s Sewing Machines, 10 B/s Cotton (F.P.) Earthenware Pipes: 4 Loose Bars. Half Silk Laces: 200 Bags Chunam. 8 cases medicines: 1 bag Tea: L Nong Casting: Cotton tapes: Samples seeds: 14 bags Tamarind:

Loose quantity of send lying at Sassoon Dock and Apollo Reclamation will be sold at the Sale Warehouse.

Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable furniture at Kelawadi, Ghatkoper, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. dining drawing and bed room furniture such as dining table, side boards, dinner wagons, silver, show cases, double junda almirah, single and double beds, writing tables, one Cottage Piano by Lip's.

Property of Mr. A. V. Naylor.

Property will be open to view four days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-DAY, the 11th instant at their rooms at 2-30 p.m. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public Auction made to order furniture such as, Mahoganised English dining dining table, dining room chairs to match large English mirror back side board tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinet, silver show cases, large book case, walnut polish oval mirror almirans billiard table with balls and ques, hatstands, fancy teapoys, palm stands shaving stand, office table, revolving chairs, gramophone, gramophone stands, single and double iron bed, dressing chest of drawers, dressing Cheeval glasses ladies writing table, file cabinets, marble top tables, old brass ornaments, crockery and glassware, etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

Property on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS CHESTERFIELD SUITES COVERS BY WHITE LAIDLOW, HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS, BLACKWOOD, OLD AND OPENED FURNITURE, ETC.
SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale on SATURDAY, the 13th instant in Mallabar Villas, No. 112 Ridge Road, Mallabar Hill at 2.30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match by Whitaway, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts very rich tapestry lined sofa and carved chair to match English designed rocking chair revolving office chair, by Roberts pianola with rollers, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets, handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements and box chelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. W. Griffiths

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES NAKSI BLEACHED DHOTIES AND UNBLEACHED SARRIES.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of Mulji Jetha Market at Champagully by order of the Tata Mills Ld., (Bombay United Mills) and on account and at the risk of Hardevdas Shyamsunder.

5 Bales each 150 pairs Bleached Dhoties Naksi F. Q. 10 yds.
3 Bales each 300 pairs Unbleached Sarries No. 52, 10 yards.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.

Chotalal vs. Jivkorbai.

AUCTION SALE OF MORBI ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDLI'S GOOD-WILL, PLAYS, DRESSES, SCENERIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Prince's Street, old Small Cause Court Building, the good will, all the plays, dresses, sceneries, figures, etc., etc., of the above Company.

The goods on view, and 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan v. Amaria) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashive Rajaram Desai of Motee Bazar, 585 B & C No. 743/747—5 cases each 21 pieces coloured velvets 17½/18 inches—each about 564/578 yards.

541 H B & C No. 5606/7—2 cases each 80 pieces silk embroidered striped velvet 22 inches each 400 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' COTTON STOCKINGS, SOCKS, BOOTS, ITALIAN NUT BUTTONS, LEVER FILES, ENVELOPES AND SUNDRY STATIONERY ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 120 Apoll Street.

By order of the Banks concerned.

2 cases lever files, pen racks and assorted rubber.

4 cases envelopes (John Dickinson & Co.)
2 cases Cream laid and Manila envelopes.
5 cases stationery sundries—Snowbound, Homewardbound, Rosalaid Marooned etc., etc., (M. A. Lloyd & Son).
2 cases Letter clips, screwbunders, pen racks, glass inks, etc.
2 parcels students' water colours.

By order of the Office concerned.

1 case ladies' cotton stockings
1 case cotton socks and stockings.
3 cases cotton socks.
1 case 110 gross yards cotton braids.
2 cases each 100 gross fancy coat buttons and rings.
1 case elastic ribbons.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Esmailji of Bombay, 10 cases each about 500 gross Italian nut buttons with 4 holes size 20 by 27 equally assorted in a box of 1 gross.

By order of the concerned.

24 rolls carnets, 1 duplicator box.
4 cases boots, 1 level measure.
27 telephone exchange boxes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5606 of 1922 (The Motor & Allied Products Co. Ltd. v. Mohanlal Raghavji.).

1 King factor car 8-cylinder No. 8960.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR KNOWN AS "NIRA LODGE."

Suit No. 4887 of 1921.

Charandas Chaturbhuj and anr .... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Morarji Mulraj and ors. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the Order of the High Court passed on the 2nd day of May, 1923, authorizing the said Receiver to sell the immoveable properties belonging to the estate of Mr. Anandji Nanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the deceased Anandji Nanji and known as "Nira Lodge."

All that piece of land situate at Mahableshwar in the District of Satara, containing by admeasurement about 4 acres and 27 gunthas and described and particularly noted as a property No. 103 portion of Survey No. 54 2 acres and 11 gunthas and portion of Survey No. 53, 1 acre and 10 gunthas and portion of Survey No. 121 1 acre and 6 gunthas in a certain map or plan of the said village deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and is bounded on the East by Survey No. 121 and Leeson Lodge compound on the West by road Mount Doughlas and Sassoon Point and Bhatghar Lodge Compound and on the South by Bhatghar Lodge Compound and Survey No. 121 formerly occupied by Mrs. Mozella Nissi and thereafter occupied by Mr. Anandji Nanji situate in the Registration Sub-district of Satara.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOONGERSEY ROAD, WALKESHWAR

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jehangir Edulji Bisney, Jamshedji Dinshaw Mistry and Edulji Dinshaw Batliwala on account and risk of the Mortgagor Shavakshaw Dinshaw Davar in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagees by a Mortgage dated 29th October, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay, Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 26th day of October, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 3,097 square yards be the same a little more or less or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. d/2718, Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 1A/7255 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings and stables standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 3145 Street Nos. 4.5 and which premises are situate at and on the East side of Doongersey Road Walkeshwar at Bombay in Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Gangadas Vithbhukandas on or towards the West by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Mohamedbhai and on or towards the South by the Charitable property belonging to Shency Brahmins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title, deeds and other papers application may be made to Messrs Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Solicitors, 46, Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT KHOJA STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 29th hOctober 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executrix of the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the deceased. Mortgagors Bai Waloobai, widow of Bhanjee Hemraj and Bai Mooribai wife of Purmanand Bawa the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of June, 1893.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—to, on or towards the North by the house of Soonderjee Purshotam, on or towards the South by the house of Jewa Nathoo, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by Khoja Street aforesaid and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2661, New No. 3672, Old Survey No. 906, and New Survey No. 4349 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7259 and Street No. 131 at 135 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Executrix of the Transferee of Mortgagee at their office No. 375 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Kassum, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, 1921, and made between the said Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Kassum of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part the following immoveable property situate at Nagdevi Street, will be put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. BENNETT AND Co.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situate at Nagdevi Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 239 square yards according to the records of the Collector of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2096 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 262, Street Nos. 272-276 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Nagdevi Temple on or towards the South by the property of Ramdas Purshotam on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Asanand Thorandas and on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street and which said premises bear cadestral No. 697 Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

Yusuf Building,

Churchgate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 CASES LUCES EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

SUIT NO. 622 OF 1923.

Before Hon. Justice Mr. Kajiji Decree passed on 1st day. 1923.

Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co., Auctioneers, will tomorrow on FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in their Show room in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chapey Bossa, the following:—

C/D Bombay 1/47—47 cases Luces "Eau-de-Cologne." "Dupra Freres" in 2 and 4 oz. bottles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

MACKENZIE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and others well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wallace Street next to Excelsior Cinema, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, teakwood sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, John Robert's full sized Billiard table with cues, bawls, marking board, etc., complete, mirror back full size sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans, and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed Cottage Piano (by Messrs. Rose and Co.), single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, Underwood typewriter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc

The property of the Officers of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PIECE GOODS SHOP AT BHINDI BAZAR.

B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jadhavji Govindji (Insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Erskine Road, Bhendi Bazar, the following:—

One big lot of Belgian Cnecks, Chadders, lining cloth, Poplin, white satin, Dhoties, Prints, Jaffer, Voils Permata, Shirtings, Sarees, Carpets, Cambric etc. and one Singer's sewing machine, stool, pictures, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATRONS OF THE NOVELTY CINEMA

Will please note that the Management has, in accordance with their request, decided to exhibit henceforth Pathe, Paramount, Gaumount, Universal, William Fox, and other English American and Italian Best Productions only.

Commencing from Saturday 6th October.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Four Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
AT THE BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA Tel. No. 40106.

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The World's Greatest Screen Actress in her Biggest Role

PRISCILLA DEAN

in Universal's Newest Jewel

WILD HONEY (In Seven Splendid Reels)

A Stupendous Picturization of Synthia Stockley's World Famous Novel.

WILD HONEY Gives Priscilla Dean Best Role of her Screen Career. A Cast worthy of the Story Supports

PRISCILLA DEAN

In Wild Honey. The most realistic and remarkable Flood scenes ever Screened are shown in

WILD HONEY.

There are many keys to Romance. The ending of a love affair or rather, the ending of preliminaries and the beginning of the Real Happiness— may be shown in a Photo-play in a hundred ways. But it is unique development that brings about the culmination of everything in the beautiful romance of Lady Vivienne in "Wild Honey" which has brought PRISCILLA DEAN in a Stellar role. The man in love with her finds some wild Honey in a fallen tree and brings it to her. A bee angrily follows and stings her on the lip! It is a CUPID'S MOMENT !!

NOVELTY CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-15 p.m.

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 P M.

THE LONDON

SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA.

2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p.m.

ELSIE FERGUSSON

IN

"FOOTLIGHTS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE MAN OF STEEL"

IMPERIAL

Presents

KOHINOOR PICTURE

VEER BHIMSEN

The Most Powerful mythological Photoplay.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW,

Cinema Majestic

Presents

THIS WEEK ONLY.

By Special Request of its patrons

Maharastra Film Co's Super Film

SINHGAD

Showing the Life of Shivajee and his famous Maratha Sardars. See this most popular Story of the Deccan depicted in brilliant Style.

TIME—RATE —AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla,

Presents

the Super picture

WHERE IS MY HUSBAND

featuring

the international beauty MISS JOSE COLLINS, with a nice comedy in the programme.

ADMISSION AT HALF RATES.

The following dramas will not be staged again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)

VIRATANAYA,

Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 3 p. m. (Noon

DRAUPADI

Manager,

G. N. Mandali

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

Nagpur :—Vyankatesh Theatre.

Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T)

SATTECHE-GULAM

Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Proprietors :—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

STAY FOR A FORTNIGHT ONLY.

Balwant Sangit Mandali.

Established 1918

BOMBAY GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE

This drama will not be acted here again

NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA !

Saturday, 13-10-23 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
and Sunday, 14-10-23 at 3-0 p. m. (S.T.)

(By Late Ram Ganesh Gadkari and Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)

SANGIT (PARTS 1 to 3

Vedyacha Bazar

Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre, between 8 & 11 a.m & 3 and 6 p.m.

Admission fee with Government Tax Rs. 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1-2-0, and As. 10

Books "Vedyacha Bazar" can be had at its performance

Complimentary tickets are not allowed to this drama.

G. K. PARCHURE

General Manager,

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4927.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY INCLUDING ORNAMENTS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, ALSO PEARLS BUNCHES, DIAMONDS ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will by order of Sha Ramkrishnadas Girdhardas Calcuttawalla the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sheth Thakersidas Nandlal, the Mortgagor, sell by public auction the undermentioned jewellery, ornaments on THURSDAY the 18th October 1923 at their Office at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

PARTICULARS OF JEWELLERY.

1 Diamond Ring weig. 5¼ Ratis.
3 Rings set with Diamonds and Emeralds.
5 Rings set with Diamonds and Rubies.
1 Diamond Ring weig. 1¼ Ratis.
6 Diamonds weigh. 1½, 1 5/8, 1 5/8, 2¼, 2, 1¾ Ratis respectively.
1 Diamond packet containing 105 Diamonds weighing 37 Ratis.
1 Diamond packet weig. 46 Ratis.
1 Diamond packet weig. 8¼ Ratis.
2 Pearl Bunches weig. 80 chavs.
3 Pearl Bunches weig. 30 chavs.
3 Pearl Bunches weig. 230 chavs.

The above jewellery will be on view for Tuesday, the 16th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October 1923.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Osaka Maru, Kimura, Kobe.
S S Ebergen, Dajonge Calcutta.
S S Gurna, Leech, Colombo.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busrah.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Morvada for Hamburg.

S S Osaka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Osaka Maru, 2192 tons Captain S Kimura, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ebergen:—The T M Company's steamer Erbergen, 2965 tons, Captain W Dajonge, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurna, 3228 tons, Captain G A Leech, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, October 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18/10, Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M& Co.
4 Circassia 4329 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Marvada 5120 K'chi, N F, M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, 13/10 T M & Co.
10 Karoa 3697 Africa 31/10, M M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi 13/10 K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Middlesbro 12/10, Graham and Co.
13 Marglan 6701 London 13/10 D M T O.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.

VICTOEIA DOCK

1 Genoa, 4201 Genoa 15/10, M Italiana
2 Skagem 3605 Antwerp 10/10 Graham & Co.
3 Bamora, 3278 P Gulf, 11/10 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2945, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Busra N F, M M & Co.
7 Hamildar 3046 N F, N F, T M & Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3949, Rangoon, 12/10, J F and Co.
12 & 13 Barala 1890, P Gulf, 18/10 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sultania, 2758 N F N F, H S Shushtary and Co.
F Upada 3382, Calcutta 10/10, M M & Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3829, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 134, N F, N F L S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 12th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.
City of Nagpore due about 18th October, Agent K N Co.
City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.
Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macvicar due about 21st October Agent J F Co.
Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about, 13th October, Agent J F Co.
Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Transtenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wardenfels due about 23rd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 19th October, Agents E D Sassoon and Co.
Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 14th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Crisfield due about 13th October, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.
Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.
Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Rosandra due about 24th October Agent L T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 10.

S S Plassy for London, 25 bundles Lamb skin, H A M Shawl, 13 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons;

S S Plassy for Constantinople—16 bales grey cotton yarn I David and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—30 cwt gum, S Kadarbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, L Ebramji.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld, 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—1000 toys manganese ore, James Finlay and Co 25 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co., 440 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co., 550 bales cotton, J A Beglie and Co., 265 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.; 890 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 12000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 10000 cwt curdi seed, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—60 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.; 2500 cwt masoor Ralli Bros.; 8000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 760 cwt poppy seed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—5040 cwt masoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—75 bales cotton waste Gerio Ld., 15 bales silk waste Gerio Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 764 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, A Khimji; 100 cotton, H Nensey and Co.; 110 bales cotton, C Commercy; 165 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S S Genova for Naples:—200 bales cotton, E Spinney and Co.

S S Swageru for Antwerp:—385 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mervada for Antwerp: 2250 tons manganese ore Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—90 cwt gum, K Noja and Co. 26 cwt myrobollam ... Noja and Co., 300 bales grey cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co

S S Sicilia for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld

S S Osaka Maru for Kobe—36 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 10.

S S Genova from Genoa. Agents.—Maritoma Italiana—103 cases vermouth, 5500 packtiles, 535 cases cotton goods, 59 bales cotton goods, 40 cases condensed milk, 74 cylender chloride lime 6360 pieces marble, 332 slates marble 1082 crates flooring tiles, 7501 packets flooring tiles, 24 bales cotton and woolen goods, 22 cases silkworm egg, 85 cases woolen cards, 68 cases buttons, 140 cases brass sheets, 185 cases white metal utensils 70 bags almonds 17 bags sago flour, 500 bags potatoes, 5616 bags potatoes, 70 bundles Alkali 105 jottas alibomen.

S S Canara from Rangoon. Agents. British India S N Co. Ltd.—24168 bags rice, 102 bars pig lead, 1156 bundles coir rope, 130 coils coir rope, 925 bundles coir yarn, 346 jottas coir yarn, 247 jottas coir rope, 98 jottas cocoanut, 5016 bags cocoanut, 46 bags copra 205 robbins copra, 731 bales cotton, 45 chest tea, 42000 half bricks 27 bags pepper, 20 bags light pepper, 1130 pieces J. wood plank.

S S Karachi from Bodagara. Agents East India S N Co. Ltd :—771 bags copra, 587 bags dry cocoanut, 84 bags moist cocoanut.

From Cannonore—1228 bags cocoanut, 547 bags dry cocoanut.

S S Koroa from Durban. Agents—British India Steam N Co. Ld :—20 bags natal coal, 42 bars Gold.

From Dar-es-Salam—80 boxes specie, 475 bags bajri, 90 tubes ivory, 35 bundles black wood.

From Zanzibar—7437 bales or bundles cloves, 1092 bales cloves, 80 cases specie.

From Mombasa—555 bales cowries 100 bags potatoes 200 bags soda 13 cases ghee 2361 bales cotton 31 task ivory.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The latest index numbers received by the International Labour Office show that, with the exception of those countries which suffer from a depreciating currency, prices seem to be more or less stable. The slight tendency to an increase in wholesale prices pointed out in the last number of the "International Labour Review", was apparently only temporary, and the wholesale index numbers of the United States and the United Kingdom both show that this increase did not continue into May. In the United Kingdom a decline of 1.5 per cent is recorded, the only groups not showing a decline being the "cereals" and "miscellaneous" groups; the general food index shows its consecutive reduction.

The movement of prices is very slightly upward in several countries for which the latest figures received relate to March or April, i.e., Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, and Norway. In Switzerland the gradual rise which began in April, 1922, was arrested in March 1923, and the figure for April is the same as that for the previous month. In Sweden also the rise during the last three months was arrested in April. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, India and the Netherlands show a very slight decline in April from the previous month.

In Poland with a continually depreciating currency, the rise in prices continues unabated, the figure for April being double that for January. In Germany the renewed decline of the mark, which began, following a period of stability, about the middle of April, was followed by a corresponding rise in prices, and the official index number of wholesale prices in the middle of May stood about 44 per cent above the corresponding figure for April, as is usual during a period of rapid depreciation of exchanges, prices of imported goods rose more markedly than those of German goods.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 9th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.913 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.8 „
Dew Point	74.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	84% „
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	88.8 „
Minimum do do.	75.4 „
General direction of Wind from midt. night to midnight	N,EME,SE,NNW,N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	107 miles
Full of Rain	0.00 „
Total fall during month	0.00 „
do. do. year	77.56 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Oct.	0.00 „

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 491.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 541.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 531.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.55 1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 75.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 38.70.
London—Rome Liras 10.000
London—Berlin Marks 8500 Millions
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3/8 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/5 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 10 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/8
For. Demand	495
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	228
Shanghai	228
Japan	157 3/4
Singapore	172 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 9.
Rentes 3 per cent.	56
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16
" " 2 months hence	31 1/8

Closing Tone of silver:—India buying. Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct 9.
Exchange on London in Paris	75.30
" " " " " Germany	53,00,000,000
" " " " " Italy	100-15
Stockholm	17,21
Christiania	29,25
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	25.44
	Yesterday.
Belgium	89.44
Athens	305.00
	New York Oct., 9.
Demand Bills	4.55-25

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 9.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 3 per cent	29

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 9.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/9091	£ 92 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 102 11/16
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 885 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 3/8
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/4
Conversion Loan	£ 78 15/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 1/2
7 per cent " "	118 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement 79/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/4.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Bar Gold ready s. 86.5.
Silver ready d. 31-7.
Silver forward d. 31-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—India bought to cover sales, London speculators selling.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Ready.—25—1—6

Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—0—6	25—	25—1—6
Kartok	25—0—6	25—	25—1—6

Teji Mandi
Asho 0—3—0
Kartok 0—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Ready.—79—12—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—11—0	79—12	79—12
Kartok	78—1—0	78—3—0	78—1—0

Teji Mandi
Asho 1—2—0
Kartok 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 9.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 13 1/2
Tone—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. .. 14 3/4
Tone—Dull.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 64/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/5.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1933 Rs. 96/5.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan Rs. 97/3.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent. Bond due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1939 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Owing to profit taking market closed easier The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1397/8. India 80. Central 26/12 and Eastern Bank 80.

COTTON MILLS

Ah. Advance 435n Apollo 28/12. By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 938/12. Bradbury 530. Century 492/8. Cent. India 537/8. Colaba Land 185. Coorla 160. Crescent 280. Dawn 625 Edw. Sassoon 240. Elphinston 65. Fazulbhoy 840. Finlay 550. F. Petit 1200. Gokak 140. Ind. Bleaching 195. Ind. Malwa 572/8. Jamshed Mfg. 190. Kastorchand 240. Khatao 305. Kohinoor 1740. Luxmi Cotton 4850. Mathurad s 350. M. Petit 3150. Meyer Sassoon 175. Morarji 4125. New Great 535. New City 340. Pabani 425. Pearls 658/12. Phoenix 520. Premier 92/8. Shapurji 226/4. Simplex 380. Standard 1600. Swan 735. Swadeshi 521/4. Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300. B. Burma 357/8. B. Burma N. I. 88/12. Bt. Burma Pet. 4/10. B. Tramway 95. By. Steam 107/8. Bundi Cement 10/4. Katni Ord. 110. Katni Defd. 385. New India 16. Shivrajpur 32/8. Tata Iron Ord 31/4. Tata Iron Defd. 106/4. Tata Hydro 660 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

	London, Oct, 9
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	" 124
National Bank	" 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	—	575
Colaba	—	—	—	185
Crescent	280	282/8	—	280
Kohinoor	1740	—	—	1740
Nagpore Ordy	537/8	547/8	—	540
New Great	547/8	—	532/8	535
Pearl	662/8	667/8	—	660
Phoenix	—	—	—	517/8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	635
Bombay Dyeing	935	950	—	940
Sir Shapurji	232/8	—	202/8	226/4
Simplex	382/8	387/8	—	380
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	523/12	526/4	—	521 4
Century	595	502/8	—	492/8-0
Alcock	—	—	—	300
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	75
Kasni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	110
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	385
Tata Steel Defd	108/12	112/8	—	106/4
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	31/4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10/8
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	360
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	88/12
Bombay Steam Ordy	—	—	—	107/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	93/12	—	—	95
Oriental Mill Spining	—	—	—	25
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	32/8

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders Rs. 3,870 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Bills and Deferreds at 1s. 4 11/32d. Rs. 50 lakhs.
(b) Immediates nil.
Rupees fifty lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 10.

After a sharp decline, Reuter reported 15 to 21 points higher in New York futures to-day. The market advanced on trade buying at lower limits. Opening prices in Liverpool were about 10 points lower but at the close the market improved on Gulf storm reports and damage to crops, and hence closing prices were 5 points up to 4 points down. In response to a slight advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing quotation at 1 p.m. of Rs. 499. At commencement of the sessions Japanese and Commission Houses as well as Marwari Jobbers bought heavily, raising the value gradually to Rs. 506½. At this level Cutcha Candy brokers and a Marwari Operator sold with the result that the price gave way to Rs. 505, and improving by a rupee the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs 506. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 504. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 506½, advanced to Rs. 507½ on buying by Marwari operators, and closed steady at Rs. 506½ at 6 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January delivery opened at Rs. 459 and advanced steadily to Rs. 461½ on buying by Commission Houses but declined, a rupee on selling by a Japanese House. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 463½ in sympathy with the advance in Broach Contract, and after meagre fluctuations, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 462 F. G. M. G. Bengal was quoted nominally Rs. 462.

Our market for ready was closed yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Seth Tulsidas of Messrs. Laidas Tulsidas & Co.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

	Bombay. Oct. 10.
F. G. Broach April-May	506 1/2
F. G. Bengal Dcor-January	403
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu	462 1/2

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 10.
F. G. Broach April-May	504
F. G. Bengal Dcor-January,	402
Fine Oomra Dcor-January	461

PATEL BROTHER'S REPORT.

New York Market, 9th October, 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at Noon.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
27.70	Oct.	26.90—15	27.35	—15
27.34	Dec.		27.50	—16
26.75	Jan.	26.92—20	26.91	—16
26,72	Mar,		26.93	—21
26,78	May		26.93	—15

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 27.03, lowest 26.52, range .51 points. General selling, tired longs reselling; buying for account of trade at limits down.

Liverpool Market, 9th October, 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
15.64	Oct.		15.69	+05
15.04	Jan.	14.96—08	14.90—14	15.02 —02
14.84	Mar.	14.74—10	14.69—15	14.80 —04
14.64	May			14.60 —04
17.01	Jan.	Egyptian		16.99 —02

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Weather partly cloudy in the West, balance generally clear. Small market. Some long liquidation. Buying distant. Little calling.
(2) January highest 15.06, lowest 14.85, range .21 points. Good trade fixing call sales, more two sided market. Better New York. Reported storm in the Gulf. Leafworm damaging top crop in the West.

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 9. Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Limited request	16.41
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18.05
New York 11 a.m. Jan.	26.90
(As known in Liverpool at Mar.	26.92
closing time.) May.	26.97
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	27.11
" " " " Jan.	26.71

	Liverpool, Oct. 9. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct. 15.69+05
	Jan. 15.02—02
	Mar. 14.80—04
	May 14.60—04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct, 9. To-day's Prices
Oct.	15.57—07
Nov.	15.24—09
Dec.	15.08—11
Jan.	14.95—09
Feb	—
Mar.	14.74—10
April	—
May	14.55—09
June	—
July	14.25—08
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Egyptians, Jan.	16.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 9. Today's Prices.
October	15.69+5
November	15.31+1
December	15.17—2
January	15.02—2
February	14.90—4
March	14.80—4
April	14.70—4
May	14.60—4
June	14.45—4
July	14.28—5
August	13.88—5
September	13.42+1
October	13.05+2

Tone—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 9.
M. G. Bengal Good	9.60
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.55
" " " Fully Good	11.05
" " " Fine	11.55
M. G. Broach, Good	12.30
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	9.90
" " Fine	10 30

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct 9 To-day's Price.
Oct.	16.89—1
Nov.	16.92—3
Dec.	16.97—2
Jan.	16.99—2
Feb.	17.04—2
Mar.	17.09—2
April	17.14—2
May	17.19—2
June	17.19—2
July	17.19—3
Aug.	17.19—2
Sept.	17.19—2

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Extensive Cloth inquries Yarns:—Easier.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 9.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	63,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " Continent	—
Futures at New York Oct.	27.85+15
" " " Dec.	27.50+16
" " " Jan.	26.91+16
" " " Mar.	26.93+21
" " " May	26.93+15
Spot Cotton at New York	28.35+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.50 unchgd
Futures " " Jan.	mutilated.
" " " Mar.	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11
Silver—Foreign mined.	63 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Oct. 9 To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York,	Oct. 27.85+15
	Jan. 26.91+16
	Mar. 26.93+21
	May 26.93+15

WHEAT.

London, Oct, 9.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY C/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Value	43/3
WHEAT Red Karachi 492 lbs C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41
Tone—	
Freight of coal cardiff and Bombay	14

WHET AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Basor Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 6 10
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 9 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	62 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready	40 0 0	5 12 0
Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 12 6	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 12 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 9,

RAPESE D. Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N Sellers	£ 17 5/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 20 3/4
" J/F Quiet Paid	17 1/4
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Quoted	22 1/4
Tone of Linseed-Quiet	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers	£ 17 5/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Tone—	

METALS.

	London, Oct. 9.
English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 net F.O.B.
TIN BLOCK	£ 207

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 10. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct 8 Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kla		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2tol 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 8 per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
Devid No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Shapurji No. 10 1/2	0 11 6

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS
For SALE
OR
HIRE

Full particulars on application.

Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11	6
Sattara	No 10 1/4	0 11	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9	9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9	6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10	6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10	0
Japan	No. 20	1 0	6
Japan	No. 32	1 6	0
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	0 14	0

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Value	21 1/2
Opened firm but closed quiet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov.-Dec. Sellers	42
" Jan/Apl. Sellers	38 3/6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Oct.

1923		
Cotton	1,542	Bs
Wheat	6,797	Qwts
Linseed	13.208	"
Rapeseed etc.	9	"
Gingellyseed	129	"
Poppyseed	245	"
Groundnuts	1 955	"
Castorseed	3.508	"
Rice	11,416	"
Myraboliams	987	"
Cottonseed	2.777	"
Mowrasseed	183	"
Grain	1.752	"
Juwar	2.200	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	815	"
Bajri	1,517	"
Coal	928	Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 9

	Rs. a. p
Khadi—	
Textile	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 6
Elphinstone	1 0 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 84/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Rhoomix "	1 5 3
Pearl "	1 5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Balta) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/6203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth × quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Salsa:—	
Pasaney per lb.	1 3 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	—
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—
Dhootees 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhootees 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Chess Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile .. Per Piece	—
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 8 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile .. Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Rachael " "	6 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124	—
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

COLOURS.

Oct. 10.

Quotations.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 115/120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 110/115 per cwt.
Congo Red 12B Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s report dated London 19th September, says:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 12th instant was £125,823,675, as compared with £125,822,015 on the previous Wednesday.

The purchases of gold on behalf of the Indian Bazaars have been on a small scale, so that the United States of America will receive quite a good proportion of the supplies in the market this week.

Gold valued at 3,500,000dols. has been received in Nek York from London.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of August last:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands Imports £24,611. Exports £196,150.
Belgium Imports nil. Exports £4,235.
West Africa Imports £62,427. Exports £495.
United States of America Imports £7,125. Exports £2,396,623.
Central America and W. Indies Imports £2,560. Exports nil.
Various South American Countries Imports £243. Exports nil
Rhodesia Imports £220,747. Exports nil.
Transvaal Imports £3,868,280. Exports nil.
British India Imports nil. Exports £1,062,793
Straits Settlements Imports nil. Exports £796
Other Countries Imports £6,713. Exports £99,331.
Total Imports £4,192,706. Exports £3,760,423.

According to the Ontario Department of Mines, the statistical returns received from producers of gold in the Province for the six months ended June 30th last, show 348,446 ounces of gold and 65 444 ounces of silver of a total value of 7,244,081dols. shipped by the Porcupine producers in the first half of 1923, and from the Kirkland Lake producers 69,691 ounces of gold and 6 515 ounces of silver of a total value of 1,402,873dols. making a total value from the two camps of 8,646,954dols. For the corresponding period in 1922, the output was 473,338 ounces of gold, and 76,405 ounces of silver, worth 9,899,193dols. The decrease is said to be due to an acute shortage of hydro-electric power during the first four months.

The Surinam gold production for the first half of the current year totalled 195.75s kilogrammes, against 170,995 kilogrammes for the corresponding period of last year.

SILVER.

The silver market has remained steady during the week. China has again been a seller, but offerings were readily absorbed by the Indian Bazaars, who have been active buyers of silver for shipment. As China sales are mostly for forward delivery cash silver has commanded a substantial premium and the difference between the two quotations yesaerday widened to 7/16d. The spot price to-day 31 15/16d. is the highest touched since June 19th last, and, prior to yesterday, this was also the last occasion the premium on cash was as much as 7/16d.

Advice has been received that a Silver Export Association was organised at a special conference of the U. S. Gold and Silver Commission held at Reno, Nevada. It is understood that the President of the Association is to appoint within 10 days an Executive Committee comprising 15 prominent persons in the mining world. This Committee is to report back to an adjournment of the Reno Conference within two months.

Reuter reports that the Department of Mines at Toronto has received a block of silver ore weighing over two tons, and containing over 20,000 ounces of silver, from the Keeley mines in Northern Ontario. It is further stated that this is the largest individual block of silver ore of such richness ever mined in Northern Ontario. It is intended to place it as a Government exhibit in the Parliament Buildings.

INDIAN CURRENCIES RETURNS.

(in lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation August 31, 17,630, Sept. 7 17,656, Sept. 15 17,736.
Silver coin and bullion in India August 31 9,447, Sept. 7 9,473, Sept. 15 9,553.
Silver coin and bullion out of India nil
Gold coin and bullion in India August 31 2,432, Sept. 7 2,432, Sept. 15 2,432.
Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.
Securities (Indian Government) August 31 5,751, Sept. 7 5,751, Sept. 15 5,751.
Securities (British Government) nil.

The coinage during the week ending 15th instant amounted to 4 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th instant, consisted of about 27,200,000 ounces in sycee, 25,000,000 dollars, and 170 silver bars, as compared with about 27,800,000 ounces in sycee, 26,500,000 dollars, and 1,000 silver bars on the 8th instant.

Quotations:—Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 13th 31 11/16d. cash.
September 14th 31 3/4d. cash.
September 15th 31 11/16d. cash.
September 17th 31 7/8d. cash.
September 18th 31 13/16d. cash.
September 19th 31 15/16d. cash.
Average 31 791d. cash.
Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
September 13th 31 7/16d. 2 mos 90s. 8d.
September 14th 31 7/16d. 2 mos. 90s 10d.
September 15th 31 3/8d. 2 mos. nil.
September 17th 31 9/16d. 2 mos. 90s. 9d.
September 18th 31 3/8d. 2 mos. 90s. 9d.
September 19th 31 1/2d. 2 mos. 90s. 10d.
Average 31.447d. 2 mos. Average 90s. 9d. 2.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/2d. and 1/4d. above those fixed a week ago

Victoria Blue Rs. 4 per lb.
Indanthrine Blue R. S. Rs. 8/9 per lb
Malachite Green Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Kirkee Gymkhana: 4th Monsoon Meeting.
Harwood League (Inniskilling "B" vs. Commercial Gymkhana.)
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.; Special Meeting 5-10 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society—Reception to Prof. Dr. M. Winternitz at 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 12.

Harwood League: Mechanical Transport vs. R. G. A. "B."
The s. s. Morea with mails of September 27, due at 6 a.m.
Brotherhood Campaign Public Meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort. 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

SATURDAY, October 13.

The s. s. Plassey with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Staff.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 11 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 20m
Oct. 12 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 32; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 32m; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 17m
Oct. 16 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m

TO WELCOME DR. M. WINTERNITZ.

A General Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's Rooms today (Thursday) at 5.45 p.m. to welcome Prof. Dr. M. Winternitz of the Prague University.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Kashgar" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at noon the same day.

1ST ALL-INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Madras Presidency Postmen's Union, with the sincere assurance of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union of active participation in the Conference, has undertaken to hold the first All-India Postmen's Conference in December next at Madras.

ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., being the only candidate for the Indian Legislative Assembly from the Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency has been declared duly elected.

THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

The Bandra Amateurs will stage "Il Tratatore" at the Gloria Hall, Byculla, in aid of B. C. W. O. on the 10th and 11th November next.

BROTHERHOOD CAMPAIGN.

The inaugural meeting of the Brotherhood Campaign under the auspices of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

POSTOFFICE THANKSGIVING MASS.

On Sunday (the 14th instant) at 10.30 a.m. the Catholic Staff of the General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices will offer the Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Shrine of our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

"SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION."

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will deliver a public address on Dr. Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion," to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. All are cordially invited to attend.

"OMNIPOTENCE OF MUSIC."

Pandit Vishnu Digamber will deliver a lecture on "Omnipotence of Music" to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Shri Ram Bhavan in the Vidyalaya's premises. At the same time music programme will be performed. All are cordially invited to attend.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel the total number of patients treated during the month of September 23, was 1119 out of which 453 were women and 666 were children, 399 being boys and 267 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 49.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr Poojabhai Thackersey in an election manifesto to the voters of the B. E. F. and G. Wards (Bombay North) for the ensuing Bombay Council elections says that he is a Swarajist. He is a member of the Bombay Corporation and in the deliberations of that body he takes the popular side and supports the Nationalist Party conscientiously. He assures his voters of his unflinching support to popular cause if he is elected to the Council.

'SAVARKAR SHASTHI."

The District Congress Committee of Nasik has resolved that, everywhere in the Nasik District, General Meetings should be held to pass a resolution about the early release of Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, Bar-at-law, from jail, and there should be general prayers for the same purpose.

According to this resolution General Meetings were held and general prayers were done on the 16th of September 1923 at Nasik City and also almost in all towns in Nasik District. The day was performed as 'Savarkar Shasthi.'

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LIMITED.

The 22nd Annual Sporting Meeting of 1923, will be held in Bombay on November, 7th, 8th and 9th. The following is the programme:—

100 Yards Flat Race (Open).
½ Mile Flat Race (Open).
1 Mile Flat Race (Open).

Open Relay Race for representative teams of four, to run, two 220 yards, one 440 yards and one 880 yards.

Entrance fees, Re. 1 per head for all open events.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees and a statement of colours worn and other particulars must be sent to the Hon. Sec. for Athletic Sports, Bombay Gymkhana Ltd., from whom copies of prospectus may be obtained, not later than November, 1st, 1923.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 40th week of 1923, i.e. the week ended on 6th October 1923, the total mortality 670 was 61 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 28.55. These figures compare favourably with those for the 40th week of 1922 when the mortality was 759 and death rate 32.87 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the mortality was 1,644 and death rate 80.42.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 211 as against 1 and 238 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 192 were among infants under one year of age; 53 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week; Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Plague caused 5 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 5 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 492 and compares favourably with that of the 40th week of 1922 when the figure was 469 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922) viz. 440.

FLOOD RELIEF;

The Honorary Secretaries of the Kanara and other Districts Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, send us the following appeal for publication.

The public of Bombay must have already heard of the terrible floods in several parts of India especially in Kanara, Bihar, Lucknow and North Malabar. Hundreds of villages and thousands of houses have been washed away leaving over a lakh of men, women and children as homeless destitutes. Bombay which has won a reputation for generosity will, it is hoped, respond with sympathy to the cry of distress from the ever poor villages of our Homeland now rendered utterly destitute.

Contributions in money, cloths or foodstuffs may be sent to any one of the two following:—

(1) Honorary Secretaries at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (2) Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay: and contributions in money only to:—(3.) The Bank of India, Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Brother Burjorji Bharucha has asked me five questions instead of giving a direct answer to my simple question. It is difficult to find any reason for this method except the weakness of the cause he advocates. He seeks to impress upon the public that there exist two different kinds of shares, namely, (1) the vendors' shares and (2) the ordinary shares. Every one knows that it is not so. The company's capital is divided in only *one* kind of shares, namely, ordinary shares—each of Rs. 75. The so-called vendors' shares are issued, from this whole stock, as fully paid up shares to the vendors of s.s. "Loyalty" in consideration of hard cash they paid.

Brother Burjorji assumes that some Directors by some foul device allured simple people like himself in their net, enchanting them by the fair name of Sheth Narottam. And while they were lost in enchantment the designing Directors managed to fill their own pockets at the expense of their deluded victims. Can anything else be further from truth than this?

I am unwilling to say anything about Sheth Narottam. But Brother Burjorji uses his name so freely, only perhaps, to strengthen his weak case and to excite the public prejudice against other Directors. Hence I am forced to remind him and the public that Sheth Narottam did not observe any neutrality, benevolent or otherwise, but declared himself openly against my resolution in the meeting, even before the votes were taken. I did not take any objection to it then, nor I do so now, as I think no neutrality should be observed when we make, in common, an effort to find out what is right and beneficial to all. For my part, I am unwilling to belive that a person like Sheth Narottam could or should observe neutrality when the designing tactics of certain persons are set up against the interest of thousands of shareholders of a company over which he presides.

Brother Burjorji thinks perhaps, he can dispossess the vendors, that is, the holders of fully paid-up shares, of their moral or legal right to get back Rs. 45 per share which they have actually paid, by means of asking me a question. But he is mistaken there. For he wants to let himself go without paying Rs 45 per share which he is bound to pay whenever asked, while he does not wish to pay back the same amount to some of his co shareholders who have actually paid up and have lost all interest thereon till now. Probably Brother Burjorji follows a different moral code from that of the rest of humanity. I do not know what legal opinion Brother Burjorji has taken, but I do know that no less than three of the most prominent Bombay lawyers have given their opinion, in writing, that it is only fair and equitable to pay back Rs. 45 to the fully paid up share if the reduction of capital is desired by making it a share of Rs. 30 only.

What service Brother Burjorji thinks he is rendering to the company by his present attitude and by his raising prejudice against some Directors I fail to understand.—Yours, etc.

P. PATHAK.

Krishna Villa,
Santa Cruz, Oct. 10.

II

Sir,—The following points are worthy of note in connection with the question of reducing the capital of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish them in your paper:—

(1) There are two sub-divisions of shareholders coming under ourselves, namely, those who have paid up to the extent of Rs. 75 per share (fully paid-up shares) and those who have paid up to the extent of Rs. 30 per share (partly paid-up shares).

(2) Fully paid-up shares were issued by the Company to the vendors of the "Loyalty" who had paid the purchase-money fully in cash and transferred the steamship "Loyalty" to the Company for its value in cash. A company may accept money's worth in lieu of cash and similarly the "Loyalty" was accepted as though cash had actually passed in the transaction.

(3) The misapprehension in some quarters that the full amount is claimed by the fully paid-up shareholders for half the value paid by them or that they were vendors' shares is groundless. One may call them vendors' or by any other name but the right of the shareholders should be governed by the Company's "Memorandum and Articles of Association." The Scindia Company's "Articles" have made no such classification as to reserve some special rights and privileges for one class of shareholders and hold back same from others. I fear Mr. Bharucha is misleading the public when he calls them vendors' shares and does not make it clear, at the same time, that even in spite of the fact that these shares were given to the vendors for actual cash paid by them, the rights of the vendors would not be the least affected as the "Articles" clearly lay down that the Company has got only one class of shareholders. These fully paid-up shares are not the same as the founders' or promoters' shares which are usually issued in consideration of the services rendered in the promotion of the Company and not for property sold to the Company.

(4) The only question to be determined would be to consider whether the reduction is fair and equitable between the fully paid-up and partly paid-up shareholders.

(5) I have come to know of three eminent counsel of this city having considered the whole case carefully and recommended that the fully paid-up shareholders are entitled to a cash payment of Rs. 45 per share if the liability to that extent is to be wiped off in the case of partly paid up shareholders. That is the only fair and equitable view taken by them of the whole situation.—Yours, etc.

INDUPRASAD.

REPORTED THEFT.

Motiram Dharamchand Kothare residing at Lamington Road has reported to the police the theft of a leather purse containing a gold ring, a watch and currency notes collectively valued at Rs. 863 from his house which was broken into some time during Tuesday night.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A POSTHUMOUS PART HEIR.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SUBSTITUTION.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten and a Special Jury)

Emperor.

vs.

1. Manikuverbai
2. Gordhandas Purshotamdas
3. Luxmidas Valabdas

The trial of the accused on charges of cheating by impersonation, Criminal conspiracy to cheat by impersonation, by substituting a male child for a female child born to the first accused the widow of Devkaran Nanjee, with intention to obtain a share in his estate was continued to day. A special jury was applied for by counsel for the Crown. Counsel for the accused opposed it but his Lordship granted the application.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. S. S. Rangnekar appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Wadia instructed by Mr. Kanuga pleader appeared for Manikuverbai.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Dalvi apeared for the 2nd accused.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Kolaskar appeared for the 3rd accused.

Mr. Jinnah in opening the case for the Crown said that a man called Devkaran Nanji, a man of wealth and position in Bombay died on the 3rd of October 1922. He left considerable moveable and immoveable property and he left three sons behind him namely Chunilal, Pranlal and Manu and two daughters by his previous wife and five daughters by his third wife viz. accused 1. The deceased was 65 years old at the time of his death. At the time of his death his wife was enceinte and a good deal depended on the sex of the child born to her. After Devkaran's death accused No. 1 was dissatisfied that she was not given sufficient maintenance although she got Rs. 1500 a month and the bunglow at Walkeshkar for her residence. Eventually accused who was on terms of intimacy with accused 2, even during the life-time of her husband,—which intimacy was the more open after his death—entered into a conspiracy with accused 2 and 3 at about Easter time—that as accused 1 was about to be confined, they must make arrangements to procure a male child if the child born to her happened to be a girl. According to Hindu law the difference in sex of the child would make an enormous difference in the result so far as the estate of Devkaran was concerned. A female child would only get maintenance and marriage expenses, that was all; but if a boy he could be entitled to a share on partition and to a share of property if self-acquired and his mother the first accused would also be entitled to a share on partition.

This plot to substitute a male child if a girl was born was brought about on Easter Holidays. Accused 2 and 3 went to a foundling home at Pandharpur. This foundling home was founded by a relative of accused 2—a home where a boy even a few days old may be picked up. To this home accused 2 and 3 repaired with a servant of accused 1. The man in charge of this foundling home was one Dr. Aroskar and with him the accused arranged to get a boy two days' old on a day's notice.

TROUBLE OVER MONEY.

Then accused 1 wanted some money to go out of Bombay. She wrote to Pranlal saying that she wanted 1000 rupees as she wanted to go for a change to Lonavla. Pranlal did not give the money. But on the 17th of April Manikverbai got Rs. 4000 from the Native Share Bazaar Association under the following circumstances. Devkaran Nanjee was a broker and a member of this Association. He held a broker's card. After his death the sons of Devkaran applied that the card should be transferred to their names. But it is the practice of the Association not to transfer the card, if a deceased broker had left a widow who objected to such transfer. The objection of the first accused in this case was got round by crediting to her account Rs. 4000 on the day the card was transferred to the son's account and Chunilal, one of the sons of Devkaran put Rs. 4000 to her credit with the Association.

On the 17th of April 1923 accused 1 wanted to draw the Rs. 4000 which stood to her credit with the Association. A cheque was drawn up on the National Bank by the Association in her name. But it was found that her signature required attestation by a justice of the peace. Dr. Popat was sent for but he said he could not attest that cheque unless it was signed by Manikuverbai in his presence. The same evening Dr. Popat received a telephone message and went to accused No. 2's place and thence to the place of accused 1 to attest the cheque. At the same time Manikuverbai was not feeling well and Dr. Popat prescribed some medicine for her. This cheque was given to accused 3 and went into his account in the Central Bank of India. This bank realised the amount on the 18th; and he drew this amount by a cheque payable to Self or bearer, so that this sum of Rs. 4000 was taken by accused 3 and spent in carrying out the conspiracy. On the 18th Dr. Popat was again called at Manikverbai's place and after careful examination he found her in the course of labour and found that delivery was imminent. But accused 1 was determined on leaving Bombay even though Dr. Popat said that it would be dangerous for her life and for the life of the child to leave Bombay in this condition Early next morning Manikuverbai was removed in this condition to the house of accused 2 who lived next door and from here she was taken to Colaba station to leave for Baroda. She left Colaba along with accused 3 and in charge of a woman called Luxmibai, a midwife and two female servants named Monghi and Puri Before they got to Bulsar, labour set in and Manikuverbai was delivered of twins—both girls. During the time this happened accused 3 had to sit out of the compartment in the lavatory.

TWO TELEGRAMS.

On reaching Bulsar station they realised that the new-born babies were both girls, and accused 3 sent a wire to accused 2 in Bombay dated 19th April as follows:—"At once go and see Aroskar (the doctor in charge of the foundling home). Take from him. Come what he gives soon." These words in effect meant—"make arrangements to obtain this boy from the foundling home." This telegram was received by accused 2 who had signed the telegraph receipt. After the receipt of this telegram accused 2 made a bee-line for the Pandharpore foundling home and he also sent a wire to accused 3 from a junction called Kurdawady while he was returning from Pandharpur—"successful. May I send Luxmi by Punjab Mail?"

"Luxmi" meant the child that was to bring them to much wealth and Successful' meant that he had been successful in getting the boy. This telegram was signed by accused 2 as Kaka. Accused 2 when he received the telegram from accused 3 from Bulsar, he actually secured a wet nurse, took her with him to Pandharpore, took this boy, came back to Bombay and then this wet nurse was packed off to Baroda with the child and one Thakoredas, one of the confederates of the accused accompanied the nurse to Baroda.

This boy reached Baroda on the early morning of the 22nd of April. On its arrival one of the twin girls was handed over to the female servant Puri with instructions to get rid of the child. She went with it to a poor woman named Baijai saying it was her (Puri's) child and persuaded the woman to keep it for a few days with her.

In the meantime, what was happening in Bombay? The complainant and his brothers were surprised that Manikuverbai had left Bombay and gone to Baroda because she had said that she was going to Lonavla. They made inquiries and sent two of their men Lakhmidas and Harakchand to Baroda. While these men were waiting at Colaba they saw that accused 3 was also there having come down from Baroda to fetch the child and the nurse. Accused 3 also saw them recognised them as complainant's men and wired to baroda not to allow them admission when they come to Baroda; and as a matter of fact they were not allowed admission. They wired to the complainant to this effect and thereupon the complainant Pranlal left Bombay for Baroda on the 22nd. When the complainant came to Baroda he, of course, could not be refused. He was allowed to go in, and he saw Manikuverbai who told him "here is your sister and here is your brother." Upon this Pranlal returned to Bombay. All the circumstances and the age and appearance of the male child had aroused his suspicions. He consulted legal advisers. On the 1st of May Manikuverbai wrote a post card to the complainant. Her 'mehta' wrote it for her. It said that "the girl had died but that Baboo was in excellent health." The whole purport of the post card was to represent that Babu was his brother and was doing very well.

Pranlal went to Baroda and informed the police about his suspicions. During the course of the police investigation the female servants were examined and they entirely gave away the show. The police then found the surviving twin and took her to a hospital where the poor thing died.

CLAIM ON BEHALF OF SON.

To continue the story further the accused were so sanguine that they would be able to put through their plan successfully that accused 2 gave instructions to the managing clerk of a well-known Solicitors' firm in Bombay to put forward a claim on behalf of 'Baby' to Devkaran Nanjee's estate and according to the instructions the Attorneys proceeded to prepare a plaint and affidavit for the purpose of partitioning the property and for appointing a Receiver and for Injunction against the three brothers. The plaint was declared on 8th of May at Baroda and was lodged on the 10th of May. It was filed by the accused 1 as Babu's next friend and mentioned Babu's birth and put forward a claim on his behalf and also put forward a claim on behalf of accused 1 herself. The reason for this hurry—the plaint being filed when the child was only 16 days old—was—that the estate was joint family property and were the suit not filed and if the child died in the meantime, then Manikuverbai would be relegated to the same position as she was in, as a Hindu widow but if the suit was filed then according to law, there was a notional partition and Manikuverbai would take a share of the estate and also be an heir to her son's share.

In the meantime accused 2 was at Baroda and when they came to know that inquiries were set on foot by the police and that the female servant had made a clean breast of it disclosing all the facts they left Baroda, and went to Godhra. The Bombay police took up the threads of investigation and the accused were again arrested by the Bombay police and were placed before a Magistrate.

Pranlal, a son of Devkaran Nanjee, was the first witness examined on behalf of the Crown. He deposed to the facts as outlined by Mr. Jinnah in his opening address to the jury.

The case is proceeding.

BAKER MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the adjourned hearing of the case in which Angelica Bancos, a Greek merchant is charged by Inspector Klien before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate with committing the murder of Mr. Joseph Baker, a Polish Jew on August 27, Major Rejinald Pettigrew, resident Medical Officer of the St. George's Hospital deposed that the deceased was brought to the hospital at 10-55 a.m. by a European Police inspector. The deceased had gun-shot wounds. He had a gun-shot wound on the throat perforating the right lung causing severe haemorrhage. The cause of his death was the severe shock and haemorrhage as the result of the gun-shot wound. In the doctor's opinion the shots must have been fired at a very close range, about ten yards.

Inspector Cland Harold Klien of the Phalton Road Police Station, deposed that at about 10-30 a.m. on the 27th of August last he was seated in the Office of the Superintendent of Police "A" Division, when the accused came in the Office. He (the accused) was very agitated and excited. He made a statement and produced a revolver. The witness, then, examined the revolver and found that it contained four rounds of live ammunition and that the revolver had been very recently fired. The witness, thereafter went with the accused to Forbes Street to a place on the first floor of a house. He saw Baker (the deceased) there lying on a couch in an unconscious state. The deceased was bleeding profusely from a wound on the chest and left arm. The witness had already taken the accused in custody and arranged to take the deceased to the hospital. The witness, then, returned to the quarters and he found two spent bullets in the room outside the accused's Office. He produced the cartridges in the Court. He also produced a photograph of the deceased.

The accused was, then examined by the Court. He said he was advised by his counsel to reserve his statement for the Sessions Court. He would give the names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown. As he was born in Athens, he claimed to be tried as a European subject.

Mr. Pocock, counsel for the defence then applied to His Worship that the accused might be permitted to see his Solicitors whenever required, in the custody of the Police.

His Worship said that he was now *functus officio* and could not allow the accused to go anywhere even in the custody of the Police. But the accused's Solicitors might see the accused whenever required at the jail.

His Worship, then, committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions to stand his trial there.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Anthony Moniz and Olive Campos of the Advertisers Distributing Syndicate were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 2,345 belonging to Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal, a Hindoo merchant.

The facts of the case have already been published in the "Chronicle."

His Worship in ordering both the accused to be discharged observed that in the present case from the complainant's own admission it seemed that he left the cancellation of the contract with the Railway companies and the Red-cross Fund to the sole discretion of the accused. If the accused cancelled the contracts, the complainant could not complain about them. To His Worship the whole transaction appeared to be purely of a civil nature.

A FATAL KICK

Mr. A. E. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Degubai, a Hindu woman who died soon after an assault alleged to have been committed on her by her husband Tukaram Genoo in his room in the Kothari chawl at De Lisle Road on the fourth instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Tukaram, was present at the inquest who in his statements said that about five months ago he gave the deceased Rs. 20 and sent her to Kasara as she was ill. He sent his kept mistress Yemunabai to Kasara who brought her back. As the deceased vomitted in the room, he gave her a kick. Yemunabai said she was ill. He did not know that and asked Yemuna to foment her as she was trembling. She became worse and died at 7-30 p.m.

Yemunabai said she returned home with the deceased when Tukaram asked the deceased why she did not return earlier. Deceased said nothing. Tukaram kicked her and the fell and vomitted. Witness gave her water but she gradually became worse and died. Witness did not see Tukaram strike her again. No doctor was called.

Ambikabai, a neighbour said, whilst she was passing by the room of Tukaram, she saw him slap the deceased on the back while she was lying on the floor. Witness went and told her neighbour Gitabai about it.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to rupture of her enlarged spleen resulting from her having been kicked by Tukaram and her having them fallen down when he apparently, assaulted her again with his hands.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. "B" ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. PAREL ..... Nil.

Tuesday's second division fixture between the R. G. A. and the G. I. P. was not of a very interesting nature but nevertheless was keenly contested, only one goal being scored. Early in the game the Gunners forced a couple of corners both of which were well placed by the two extreme forwards. Thompson, who usually leads the Railway attack was playing a good game at centre-half and cleared both the corners. A good run by Houghton nearly ended in the Gunners scoring, but Robertson failed to put the ball through. The Gunners continued to attack and from a melee in front of the goal Morgan scored with a good cross shot. The rest of the first half saw the railwaymen striving to equalize but Kennett and Clifford were not beaten.

The Gunners monopolized the attack throughout the second moiety and with the exception of a couple of incursions the railway men were busy defending. Play was confined to the railway area until the final whistle.

R. G. A. "B" ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.:—Moore; Kennet and Clifford; Flynn, Robertson and Clenaghan; Houghton, West, Morgan, Way and Addison.

G. I. P. Parel:—Moore; Lowther and Kirkham; Hawkins, Thompson and Johnson; Cowton, Harris Godfrey, Shinkfield and Rodriques.

Referee:—Sgt. Adouyer.

Yesterday's fixture between the Hornets and the Y. M. C. A. was not played off, the Young Men failing to turn out. This is the third time that they have been guilty of disappointing everybody and if they are unable to parade a side they should withdraw honourably. If they only inform early enough, the authorities might save the trouble of giving "money-back" or try to inform the other team. It is high time the W. I. F. A. took notice of such faults. Of course the Hornets got their two points without playing.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Inniskilling "B" vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

R.G.A. "B" vs. 3rd M. T. Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

LONDON SYNCHOPATING ORCHESTRA.

We are frequently being told that jazz music is played out, that it is a back number. A visit to the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday night, to the opening performance of the London Synchopating Orchestra would clearly have demonstrated that, in Bombay at any rate, jazz has lost none of its popularity. The Orchestra presented an attractive and varied programme much of which was new and novel.

There was the usual jazz where the blatant trombone vied with cornet and the drum, this being quickly followed by music inexpressibly soft and soothing, tuneful and lilting. Solos, intermingled with song and dialogue, all went to make up a couple of hours of gaiety and laughter such as has not been witnessed at the Excelsior for many a long day.

From the opening number it was apparent that the Orchestra had "caught on" and as the evening progressed the enthusiasm of the large audience was roused higher and higher. The players nobly responded to the insistent clamour for encores and still the onlookers demanded more and more. But the end had to come and, in a neat little speech, Mr. Edwin Adeler thanked those present for the warmth and fervour of the welcome extended to the Orchestra on their first performance in India.

The programme was excellent throughout but special mention must be made of "Karroo," a South African idyll; "Dear Love, My Love," a violin solo, and the latest London rage "Suez." "Sweet Peter Gynt" was very clever travesty of the "Peer Gynt" suite. Mr. Albert Bowley made one of the hits of the evening with his song "Yes We Have No Bananas," much merriment being caused when one of the audience presented him with a bunch of plantains which he quickly distributed around the theatre. Mr. Edwin Adeler found instant favour with his anecdotes, full of wit and subtle humour, told in a droll manner which provoked many hearty laughs. It is certainly not an entertainment for the serious minded, but to convert gloom and dull care into hilarity and laughter pay a visit to the Excelsior Theatre and hear the Orchestra.

WEST END CINEMA.

"L'APACHE."

A soul stirring drama of love, intrigue and tragedy, in which two women of of strikingly similar appearance but of totally different stations in life, are involved, is the principal attraction this week at the West End Cinema.

It is a paramount production featuring the popular emotional actress Dorothy Dalton, who, cast in a dual role, gives a wonderfully clever characterization of the wife of a Parisian apache, and a young American girl who is studying music in the French capital. It is entitled "L'Apache."

The story is an engrossing one. Natalie, jewel amid the sordid surroundings of the slums, is married to Jean Bourget, an apache. She leaves him on account of his cruelty. She visits a dance hall in Montmartre where she meets Helen Armstrong whom she resembles in a remarkable degree. Helen has been sent to Paris by her grandfather to study music. She has fallen a victim to the wiles of Harrison Forbes, a wealthy roue, who betrays her under the promise of marriage. Helen's grandfather proposes to visit Paris, and Helen, fearing to meet him in her disgrace, persuades Natalie to impersonate her, after which she commits suicide. Harrison is found murdered in his house. Natalie, as Helen Armstrong, is accused of the crime. She cannot reveal her identity, she fears it would be too great a shock for the old grandfather. Again she cannot speak or she would disclose her whereabouts to her brutal husband.

A sudden twist of fortune precipitates the climax with a startling rapidity which holds the onlooker spellbound.

The settings include a glimpse of the underworld haunts of the apaches, and some beautiful views of a stately house and grounds outside the city on the banks of the Seine. The dance hall of Montmartre presents some arresting scenes of wild gaiety and abandon including the world-famous apache dance. The International News and a Neely Edwards comedy "Out of Order" concludes a really first class programme.

The Frontier constabulary have suffered a severe loss in the death on October 6th, as a result of a fall from a motor lorry of Khan Sahib Boi Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., I.O.M., Acting District Officer of the Tank Constabulary.—A.P.

A Lahore message of October 10th says—The forged currency case about which information had been telegraphed from time to time will now come up for trial on October 15th before Mr. Bull, Special Magistrate who is at present trying the Babar Akali case. Mr. Pindi Das, Special Public Prosecutor in the Babar Akali case will also conduct the forgery case for the Crown. In all 23 persons have been put on trial out of which four have turned approvers.—A.P.

KARACHI RACES.

1ST DAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, October 9

NOVICES PLATE.

Distance 4 furlongs.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 150 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. —A handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under owner by residents of Karachi and which have never won a race value Rs. 100 or over.

Capt. Jerrom's JILL (10-3, Balfour 1
Major Bruce's SPIDER 7-12, Tymon 2
Mr. Jaffar Sajan's JUBILEE 9-3, Khanbeg 3

Also Ran:—Lorraine 9-7, Zaverat 9-5 and Mustana 8-12.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Jill, 2 to 1 against Spider, 6 to 1 the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 6 on the winner and Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 for places for each ticket worth Rs. 5.

MANORA HANDICAP.

Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 700 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handicap for English, Colonial and C. B. ponies 14-2 to under.

Mr. Hearson's SANDOOLA 11-7, Balfour 1
Major Johnston's LADY AVIDITY 8-12, Capt Bernard 2
Mr. M. K. Shajehan's GUL PARI 7, (carried 7-6, Jones 3

Also Ran:—Wangy 8, Sweet Isabel 7, carried 7-2.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Lady Avidity, 2 to 1 against Sandoola, 5 to 1 Gul Pari, and 6 to 1 the rest.

Thet totalizator paid Rs. 40 on the win and Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE NAPIER PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs.—Rs 700 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 16-2 and under in the 3rd Division.

Capt. Browne's FIRST IMPRESSIONS 8-7, Balfour 1
Mr. M. K. Janmohamed's BLUEBREAD 9-7, Khanbeg 2
Mr. Sulleman's MASTER MALIK 8-10 Buckley 3

Also Ran:—Auditor 8-10.

Betting:—Evens First Impressions, 3 to 1 the others.

The totalizaters paid Rs. 8 for the win and Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 for places.

SANDSPIT HANDICAP.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Rs. 700 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mrs. Gordon's ETERNITY 10-2, Balfour 1
Mr. Woodward's TWO GATES 9-12, Buckley 2
Mr. King's EASTER HOLIDAY 8, Tymon 3

Also Ran:—Pussyfoot 10-12, South Star 10-3, Lassee 7, carried 7-8.

Betting:—Evens Eternity and Two Gates, 3 to 1 Pussyfoot and South Star, 6 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 15 on the winner and Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

INDUS HANDICAP.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Rs. 700 to the winner, Rs 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handicap for Country Breds.

Mr. Garrow's HITANA 8-9, Capt. Bernard 1
Mr. King's TODDY 10-12, Buckley 2
Mr. M. K. Shajehan's MUJLOON 9-11, Abdulla 3

Also Ran:—Sweet Isabel 9-5, Wodbine 8-2, Friend In Deed 7112, and Kayatra 7, carried 7-7.

Betting:—Evens Hitana, 2 to 1 against Friend In Need, 3 to 1 Toddy and Mujloon, 10 to 1 the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 8 for the win and Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 for places.

DESERT PLATE.

Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 700 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handcap for all Arabs.

Mr. Sulleman's WILSON 9-6 Buckley 1
Mr. M. K. Shajehan's RAJA 7-7, Jones 2
M. H. the Mir of Khairpur's RAREFIND 8-7, Balfour 3

Also Ran:—Grey Sprite 9-12.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Wilson, 5 to 2 against Raja, 5 to 1 the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 7 on the winner and Rs. 5, and Rs. 6 for places.

LAWN TENNIS.

ENGLAND BEAT INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

At Felixtowe, the lawn tennis match between England and India was concluded to-day when Godfree and Greig beat Ramaswami and Radi six-four, seven-five, six-three.

England thus wins the match by three events to nil.—Reuter.

MOTOR GLIDER TESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The gusty twenty-five mile wind did not interfere with motor glider tests at Lympne yesterday. The results surprised even experts, one pilot exceeding eighty miles on a gallon of petrol and another climbing 6,600 feet. A pilot to-day covered 112 miles in one hundred and forty-five minutes, the longest non-stop flight hitherto.—Reuter.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10

Bihar and Orissa 9th October:—Rain was fairly general over the Province. The fall was heavy in Champaran, Santal, Parganas and in parts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and was light to moderate elsewhere. The standing paddy crop has been much benefitted by recent rain but more rain is needed in parts of Patna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas and Sambalpur. The condition of standing crops is, on the whole good except in parts of Bhagalpur and also in the areas damaged by the floods. Some damage by insects is also reported from Angul and Puri. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Sowing of early spring crops are in progress in some parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur districts. Preparation of lands for rabi crops is in progress. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in five and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at the headquarters, excluding Angul, was 8.05 seers a rupee 8.03 seers last quoted and that of maize was 12.28 seers against 12.12 seers. The supply of fodder is scarce in Sadar Sub-Division of Shahabad. The cattle disease is reported from 13 districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chotanagpur is generally good but more rain is wanted in some states for the standing crops.

United Provinces. North Eastern Circle, 8th October:—The prospects of sugarcane and late rice are normal. Harvesting and threshing of early rice continues.

U.P. Central Circle, 8th October:—The prospects of sugarcane, cotton and rice are normal. Rain is excessive in some districts and is no more required.

U.P. Rohilkhand Circle, 4th October:—The prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal. Damage is caused by heavy and continuous rains and wind.

Assam, 8th October:—The outturn of autumn rice, tea, jute and the prospects of

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1923
(581st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NEW MENACE.

We published yesterday a special cable from our London correspondent warning the Indian commercial community of a plot being hatched in the British financial circles—of which the India Office seems, as usual, to have become a willing handmaid or accomplice—to denude India of the scanty gold reserve she now possesses. By a series of manoeuvres, the Government have already so disposed of the so-called Gold Standard Reserve, that though that reserve was intended or at least professed to be the main pivot of the artificial value given to the rupee in 1899 by a Government *fiat*, we have at present nothing in that fund to make it really deserve the name of a currency reserve. Practically the whole of it is invested in British securities, and kept in Britain. For the sake of those who may not be quite familiar with the innumerable sleights of finance achieved by the Government in matters of currency it may be recalled that this Gold Standard Reserve—or the Gold Reserve Fund as it was originally called—was created from an indirect tax levied upon the Indian people. The Government gave the people a rupee at 16 annas whose intrinsic worth at the time was less than 10 annas. This margin was due to the new monopoly of coinage created by the Government in 1893 by closing the mints in India to the free coinage of silver despite the usage and traditions of centuries. But this manoeuvre was overlooked on the assurance that the profit earned by the Government from this source would be exclusively set apart whenever new rupees were coined in order to form a special fund—a kind of a trust—for the maintenance of the new artificial exchange value of the rupee. But as the fund began to accumulate year after year the sense of public honesty of the Government diminished proportionately. The fund, as observed before, was created out of the trustfulness of the people of India and it was but fair that it should remain in India. But the Government decided otherwise and sent it to England. The money market of London was strengthened thereby, but the maintenance of the Indian Exchange was left to chance. Even so, the breach of faith might not have been so grievous; but the Government went a step further. The fund was in cash; now they turned it into British, not Indian Government securities; so that if we needed it in some sudden emergency, we could not hope to get it without sustaining a serious loss, as we actually did in 1907-8 and in 1914-15. The Gold Standard Reserve today amounts nominally to some £40 million or 60 crores of rupees; but not a pie of it is in India, and not a penny in cash is immediately available.

This was the fundamental economic evil which necessitated such undue liberties with a country's standard of value, as no other Government in history has dared to attempt and as the Government of India has taken since 1916. What now seems to be contemplated is the second act of the drama by depriving India of all her available or accessible specie reserve. And what is noteworthy about this novel method of economic drain is the subtlety of reasoning, and the ingenuity of means by which the authorities show their grim determination to denude India of every available specie. For, the one considerable amount of specie we now possess in this country in a really accessible form is in the Paper Currency Reserve. Bits of paper are accepted in place of real money by the people on the faith that, when desired, the paper could be converted into its equivalent in cash. For this purpose, the authorities issuing paper money must have a reserve in specie, and if the amount so collected in reserve is found excessive for the ordinary requiements of the commercial public, a part is invested in the best securities of the issuing or guaranteeing authority. The present Indian Paper Currency Reserve is thus composed of a sum equal to the amount of the currency notes outstanding, and consisting of (a) specie and (b) securities. Of these, specie is further made up of (i) gold, coined as well as uncoined and (ii) silver, coined or bullion in transit: and securities are made up of (i) those of the Government of India and (ii) those of the British Government. In this connection, the following figures will speak for themselves.

Notes in Circulation Rs. 1,77,88,53,178
Reserve—Coin and Bullion in India.—
Silver coin ..... Rs. 91,50,02,719.
Gold coin and bullion Rs. 24,31,85,827
Silver bullion under coinage ..... Rs. 4,55,67,311
Total coins and bullions ..... Rs. 1,20,37,55,857
Securities (purchase price)
In India ..... Rs. 57,50,97,321 (a)
In England ..... nil.
Total Securities ..... Rs. 57,50,97,321
Grand Total of Reserve Rs. 1,77,88,53,178
(These figures are as on 22-9-23.)

The paper currency policy of the Government of India is open to very serious objections for a variety of reasons; but for our present purpose the constitution and location of the Reserve would suffice. It may be taken as an axiom of currency policy, that the fiduciary or invested portion of the currency reserve should be of the securities of the country making up that reserve; and should be kept in the country owning that reserve. On *a priori* reasoning alone—and even without our bitter and disastrous experiences of 1920—it may safely be laid down that there is no room for the British Government securities in the Indian Paper Currency Reserve, or for any other securities except those of the Government and the people of India. As an example, it is enough to mention that in the invested portion of its currency reserve—the Bank of England has not a sou of any Foreign or Colonial Government securities. Why should, then, India be mulcted to strengthen the British Government's credit? Secondly, those securities being all *of* India, must be *in* India, within control of the Indian Government. Thirdly, the cash or specie portion of the reserve—the first line of defence in a currency emergency—must consist of the exact equivalent of the paper-money issued on the strength of this reserve. In India to-day that reserve must be gold, and neither rupees, which have an artificial value, nor silver which is still very unsteady and fluctuating in its value. The contemplated plot we have been warned against is to remove the slender stock we have of gold still left, in the Paper Currency Reserve in this country. The Government of India have not yet declared or settled their currency policy: They must have their own reasons, for where the interest of Britain is concerned folly is the last fault of our bureaucracy. But the Indian public and their representatives should certainly meet this new menace in an adequate manner. They must exert all possible pressure to have the standard of value for this country clearly defined, and placed beyond the amateur tinkering of the mad "experts" in the financial department. The time is past when there could be any doubt about the standard. For, it must be a full, free, honest gold standard with a gold currency as its necessary concomitant. For internal purposes, the rupee currency may be maintained; but a definite rate of exchange must be fixed by legislative action alone between the silver and the gold coins. Once the rupee is thus demonetised what exact ratio is fixed is not important. Only it must be incapable of alteration by executive action on any account. The paper currency must be regulated clearly on the principles that it must be backed by a cent. per cent. reserve; a good reasonable proportion of which must always be held in India in the standard lawful money of the country; and the remainder should be invested in Indian securities—both Government paper as well as first-class commercial paper—and kept always and entirely in India. With these simple principles a complete currency reform could be easily made. We doubt, however, whether our "legislators" have the power to do it with the legislatures constituted as they are.

THE NEW MACHIAVELLISM.

"I have seen too much of the world to believe that western civilisation benefits native races. Socially, physically and morally, it is its death-knell. . . I weep to think that we, the strenuous, the snob-ridden, the crude, dross-hunting victims of a hideous mess of blantant greed and misery have ever crossed the Path."—From Major Grogan's book.

The Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the so-called "rising" of the Bondelswarts, a small Hottentot tribe in the mandated territory of British South West Africa, has only fulfilled the prophecies of the most cynical critics of the theory of trusteeship. Since the war, not only the Great Powers but even their satellites have come to exercise authority over the native races and consequently the Union of South Africa was granted a Mandate by the League of Nations giving the Mandatory "full power of administration and legislation" and required it to "promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory." Moreover, the Mandatory power was to render to the Council of the League an annual report of its discharge of its duty so that there would be a moral check to its capricious or oppressive tendencies. But the problem of making guardian angels of grabbing profiteers has not been so easy in practice and the heart of the exploiter reveals itself even under the garb of a civilised missionary. Take the Bondel "rising" as the League Commission calls it or "massacre" as many honest Europeans see it to be. The Report finds the ultimate cause of the trouble in the attitude of distrust prevailing between the two races due, as it truly says, to the mentality of the educated classes which "regarded the natives as existing chiefly for the purpose of labour for the whites." Such incidents have happened in the same territory and elsewhere before since colonies are "primarily designed to develop the country in the interests of European only." But the Commission gently reminds the Union Government that "South West Africa is now a mandatory power," that is, as its president, Marquis Theodoli quoting the words of the Covenant, remarks, "the well-being and the development of less advanced peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation."

How hollow these resounding phrases appear when brought in touch with realities! A poverty-stricken, harassed and oppressed tribe is accused of plotting for the African continent. We do not see on what moral grounds such an attempt could be condemned even if it were made but the fact is that it was not made. The Hottentots were said to entertain rebellious designs simply because they would not or could not pay a preposterous tax on their dogs and because they refused to surrender a certain old man who had returned home after long residence in Cape Colony and was suspected of sinister motives. The authorities, as in other lands, saw in these audacious refusals terrible portents of a coming revolution and decided to "inflict a severe and lasting lesson" on the tribe. There had been no pillage, arson nor murder and the natives had not touched a hair of the head of a single white man. But the authorities took "prompt and effective steps to uphold Government authority" and the most modern implements of war were employed in the punitive expedition against these miserable people, including machine-guns and aeroplanes which bombed and killed indiscriminately men and women, children and cattle. Yet the Commission of an institution which is supposed to be the embodiment of international conscience does not adequately denounce the deliberate maiming of helpless mothers and babies which in its view was "inevitable." We had thought that it was to prevent this "inevitable" occurrence between a powerful and a weak race that the mandatory system existed. It seems, however, as though it is impossible to erect and uphold a barrier to protect "inferior" peoples from the tentacles of benevolent exploiters.

No less important is the part played by the Union Government and General Smuts in this unhappy affair. Of any personal responsibility, General Smuts must be freed since the Governor acted on his own authority and without consulting the Union Government. But General Smuts is certainly responsible for the subsequent developments, since it was his want of sympathy that prevented the meting out of adequate punishment to the guilty officials. When the question was raised last year in the League, General Smuts promised to institute a full and impartial enquiry into the matter but never kept the promise and since the Permanent Commission issued its damaging Report, he has been equally apathetic. He neither submitted the annual report which a mandatory power is bound to submit to the League's Council under the Covenant nor rendered a special report on this incident. Instead he sent an "accredited representative" of his Government to Geneva who was in no way to commit himself and it is this "representative"—who had, by the way, taken part in the raid—of whose replies the Report says that they could be "regarded as one-sided statements on behalf of the Administration." The Commission also refuses to take seriously a speech of General Smuts in the South African Parliament wherein he endorsed the theory of Hottentot rebellion. The Report hints diplomatically that the speech was for party consumption and therefore not of much value. In that speech, General Smuts said: "You see the point of view of the colonist and of the missionary, the realistic and the idealistic points of view." It is not difficult to guess with which point of view, the General himself sympathises. The great Liberal and humanitarian statesman who talks of international ideals when he is in Europe or refers to European questions is a thorough and cruel realist when a racial problem is under consideration. A writer in the "New Statesman" calls this an "inconsistency:" less artful persons, however, know it by the name of hypocrisy. But, whatever it is, it sums up the post-war attitude of Europe towards Asiatic and African peoples. And so for ourselves, we prefer Major Grogan.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"There is no question as to whether Mahatmaji is worthy to lead India, it remains to be seen if India is worthy of its great leader, and will loyally support him in his great act of faith."—S. E. Stokes.

The Future of the "Daily Herald."

While Germany has at least half a dozen Labour dailies, England has been unable to maintain even one. It was in 1912 that the "Daily Herald" was first published and it soon formed a platform for all heterodox and rebellious minds. It was suspended on account of the war in 1914 and appeared as a weekly during the war when it was a powerful trade union organ with Mr. G. D. H. Cole as one of its chief contributors. At the beginning of 1919, the "Herald" reappeared in its old form as a daily under the editorship of Mr. George Lansbury who resigned last year, his place being taken by Mr. Hamilton Fyfe. The Trade Union Congress which met recently at Plymouth had to settle the question of its future and it has given another three months' lease of life to the paper in the hope that during this interval something will be done to avert its final extinction. For the publication of the "Herald" causes a heavy strain on Trade Union resources to such an extent that at least one big Union has withdrawn from the Trade Union Congress because it refuses to pay the levy imposed on account of the "Herald." It is curious yet nonetheless true that in spite of Labour being numerically the most important element of the community and in spite of there being not less than four million members of trade unions, the circulation of the "Herald" is only 3,00,000. If the paper has eventually to be discontinued, it will be a serious blow to the Labour Party which will be left without a single daily newspaper, while in every industrial dispute the case of Labour will remain unrepresented before the public. But Union funds are heavily depleted owing to unemployment and trade depression so that it is a question not of what Trade Unions need but of what they can pay. As Mr. Lansbury discussing the question in the "New Leader" remarks, "those who manage papers for capitalists know what money they have to spend, whilst the "Daily Herald" has not known what money its management had to carry on with." The "Herald" is naturally handicapped by the insurance schemes and superior financial resources of its rivals. Mr. A. G. Gardiner makes some interesting comments on the subject in the "Nation" suggesting that an exclusive "class outlook" and the hostility of interests controlling advertising are at the root of the "Herald" failure. The "Herald" certainly has stood greatly in need of improvement in it quality but with all its errors of judgment and taste it has been a fearless critic of vested interests and embodies a noble aspiration of the human mind. Its loss would be, therefore, all the more regrettable.

—And of the "Times."

But the fate of the "Herald" brings into relief the condition of the British Press which is becoming less a vocation than a trade. In recent years, newspaper combinations have increased both in size and number and proprietors are becoming their own editors with a Grand Vizier in the editorial chair. Even the "Times" which was acclaimed at home and abroad as the voice of England and had earned a historic reputation of being a national mouthpiece did not escape this fate. Under the Harmsworth regime, it became only one of the numerous organs expressing the prevailing mood of Lord Northcliffe and lost its distinctive individuality. In the popular phrase, it became little better than a "three penny edition of the 'Daily Mail'". When Major Astor and Mr. John Walter again acquired control of it, the "Times" regained its former lost position. Major Astor contributes an article to the September number of the "Empire Review" on "The Future of the Times" wherein he expresses his desire for making the "Times" an exponent of British public opinion and a representative British organ. It is, of course, not difficult for a newspaper owner to ensure independence of tradition during his life, but Major Astor and his colleague propose to safeguard this continuity of independence beyond the term of their proprietorship so that no financial interests might gain a temporary monopoly over the paper. To this end, therefore, "it is being provided in the case of "The Times" that no person shall hereafter acquire an interest in its controlling shares unless with the approval of a body of trustees to be chosen from among the occupants of certain exalted persons in the community. In this way there will be substantial security that the historic traditions of "The Times" will not be changed unless for weighty and high-principled reasons." Major Astor does not name the *personnel* of his competent tribunal nor will it be easy to select it. The "Spectator", however, suggests that a Committee consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the Commons, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Vice-Chancellors of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities with the Editor and the Manager of "The Times" would be a fit tribunal. The experiment, if it comes about, will be watched with interest by those want the Press to be freed from the octopus of combines.

Mr. Pathik's Case.

We cannot imagine that the authorities in Udaipur State can have any legitimate objection to allowing Mr. Pathik, who has recently been arrested on a charge of sedition, to be defended by Counsel from outside the State. The authorities cannot be unaware of the fact, which is patent to every one inside as well as outside the State, that members of the legal profession in the State, as a rule, cannot maintain a bold front towards the State police and other authorities, especially in cases of a political complexion like the present one. Accused in political cases, therefore, find it very difficult to secure legal help of the requisite kind from members of the profession inside the State. It is only natural that Mr. Pathik should look to Counsel outside the State to defend him. What objection can the authorities have to such a reasonable request? The Secretary of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh informs us that he himself had been allowed by the State to engage a pleader from outside the State to defend him in a case recently launched against him by the State. If such was the case, we fail to understand the ground of objection against permitting Mr. Pathik the same facility. By refusing to grant Mr. Pathik's request, the Mewer authorities will seriously jeopardise the chances of Mr. Pathik getting a fair trial.

DR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT

(CONTRIBUTED.)

I.

The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye has issued two manifestos detailing his "achievements" as Minister, which, he claims, "are not inconsiderable" and which, he thinks, justify the confidence extended to him by his Constituency, and entitle him to the further support of that Constituency at the ensuing election. The second manifesto mentions 33 "achievements" in 33 paragraphs. The "Servant of India" once styled him. "The Fisher of Indian Politics", and the nice expression has 'caught on', and been 'doing duty' now in the work of electioneering.

In the forefront of his 'achievements' Dr. Paranjpye naturally places the Compulsory Education Bill and as Dr. Paranjpye bases his claims to splendid statesmanship, the gratitude of the masses and the admiration of the other Provinces on that Bill, it is necessary to examine whether it was on his own initiative that the Bill was "undertaken" or whether he was 'stampeded into it' by forces over which he had no control, and secondly whether it is the 'splendid piece of constructive statesmanship' that it is claimed to be.

GENESIS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

In his very first Budget speech in February 1921, the Hon. Dr. Paranjpye said "By a rough calculation I made once", compulsory primary education "would cost something like five crores of additional expenditure. I do not think that these schemes are at present a matter of practical politics at all". Four months later, in an address before the Deccan Sabha he outlined his educational policy. In that address he emphasised the several difficulties in the way of the introduction of compulsory and free education. The policy, he adumbrated then, disappoined even such a staunch admirer of the Minister as "The Servant of India," which wrote, "Mr. Paranjpye seems to be overwhelmed by administrative difficulties. Without minimising these difficulties in any way, we think they will not be serious. A people used to State regimentation for generations past is not likely to make much trouble if education is compulsorily imparted to their children. If Mr. Paranjpye will only try to enlist the sympathy of the public, we are sure the whole Presidency will rally round him". It may be added that even without Dr. Paranjpye's attempting to enlist public sympathy, the whole country was behind the movement and had been loudly clamouring for compulsory education. Either Dr. Paranjpye had got out of touch with the trend of public opinion, or had not been much in sympathy with the "mass education movement". Else, he would not have allowed himself to be appalled by the administrative and other difficulties, which only in the space of one short year could vanish in the face of the determination of the Council and the people.

WAS HE NOT STAMPEDED INTO IT?

While the Minister's pronouncement before the Deccan Sabha evoked adverse comments even in friendly circles, it served only as a signal for an outburst of feeling and an agitation unique in the annals of the 'backward communities'. Meetings after meetings were held by the backward classes to condemn the policy of the Minister. At one of the meetings largly attended by the depressed classes, a resolution was passed calling upon Dr. Paranjpye to resign the Ministership if he could not announce by the 1st of August his decision to introduce free and compulsory education. As many as ten members of the Council including Mr. Kale and the late Mr. Gupte tabled resolutions demanding compulsory education for discussion at the July Session of the Council. The Minister by his ill-judged pronouncement had raised a hornet's nest about his ears, and had therefore to prepare himself to face the music. But he was fully equal to the occasion and one fine mourning in July, just ten days before the commencement of the Council Session, he suddenly sprung upon the public a Press Note announcing the appointment of a Committee, with the late lamented Sir Narayen Chandavarkar as Chairman.

It is worthy of note that the Committee was appointed in such hot haste that the Minister had not even time to consult the pro-

(Continued on page 10.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

RECOVERS FORMER WEIGHT.

INTERVIEWED BY SETH JAMNALAJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj interviewed Mahatmaji in the Yeroda jail this noon. Bapuji has recovered his original weight, i.e., 150 lbs. He is reading Upanishadas, studying Marathi and inquired about the health of all friends.

The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee held a public meeting this evening Mr. Paranjape presiding to congratulate Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi and Mrs. Gokhale also spoke and exhorted the audience to wear khaddar.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

The activities of the Local Swarajya Party are now in full swing. Public meetings are being held appealing and exhorting voters to support the Swarajya Party candidates. At a public meeting which was presided over by Dr. Moonji, Mr. Abhayankar, who is contesting a seat for the Legislative Assembly, explained the programme of the Swarajya Party and assured the electorate that his Party would not accept any Government post, honour, or emolument and would carry out an incessant fight with the bureaucracy.

ACHARYA GIDWANI INTERVIEWED.

GAVE NO UNDERTAKING.

The Delhi correspondent of "The Nation" wired under date October 6:—Interviewed by the Principal Gidwani emphatically denied that any undertaking was given to purchase their release. The order suspending the sentence was absolutely unconditional. The order leaving Nabha forthwith was read after the sentences were suspended and when asked whether they would comply they declined to give information stating that their programme was no concern of the Nabha officials.

Mr. Gidvani disclosed another important matter. On September 25th they were approached by responsible officers to give an undertaking even an informal undertaking, that they would leave Nabha if set free. They indignantly declined to do so.

AKALI STRUGGLE AT NABHA.

SIKH SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE ARRESTED.

The Jaito correspondent of "The Nation" writes:—

Sardar Arjan Singh, Superintendent of Police, placed on duty to suppress the Akalis, on refusing to do so was arrested on the 12th September. This fact was kept a secret till now.

MR. MONTAGU SAILS FOR S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Montagu ex-Secretary of State for India had a long interview with General Smuts prior to his sailing aboard the "Arundel" to South Africa on 12th October.—Reuter.

ANCIENT INDIAN BALLAD POETRY.

LECTURE BY DR. WINTERNITZ.

Dr. M. Winternitz of the Prague University (now of Shantiniketon) delivered a lecture on "Ancient Indian Ballad Poetry," at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, on Wednesday night, Mr. G. S. Rao presiding.

Mr. Rao said Dr. Winternitz was a man of European reputation and a pupil of Dr. Buhler who was a professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. His scholarly books had marked him out as one of the most distinguished scholars of the day. He was now at the Vishvabharati of Rabindranath Tagore and conducting his researches further into the field of Hindu literature.

Dr. Winternitz said he had chosen the subject of Indian Ballad Poetry because it was known so little to the peoples yet the ballad poetry starting from the most ancient time continued to the present days. The hymns of the Rigveda were some of those ballads and the best known was the dialogue between King *Pururawas* and *Urvashi*, a nymph. That story had been told over and over again in Hindu books both Puranas and dramas. Although a great many efforts had been made to make the meaning clear of some of the poems, those efforts had not been attended with success thus showing how far away the Rigveda was from other Hindu literature. The dialogue between Yama and Yami was also difficult to understand and reconstruct the whole story. It was explained by some that in ancient Hindu literature stories were narrated in a mixture of both prose and poetry and while the poetry was preserved up to now, the prose portions had altogether disappeared. That theory which was accepted up till recently was now opposed by another

SWARAJ.

ONLY REMEDY FOR INDIA'S HUMILIATION.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

In the meeting of the Municipal Borad yesterday the following resolution was proposed. (a) "In view of the fact that our coutrymen have been denied rights of citizenship in America and are being driven out from and treated as pariahs in the British Colonies this Board resolves that in future no land be given for ressidential or any other purpose to persons claiming the above mentioned countries as their mother country. (b) The Board further resolves that from to-day the municipal taxes realized from the Englishmen, the Americans and the Colonists residing in this municipality be doubled. But this was dropped.

The following amended resolution was passed. "This Board has noted with sorrow the additional proofs of India's serfdom in the deprivation of India's rights of citizenship in America and the grossly unjust and insulting treatment meted out to Indians in the British Colonies and Dominions generally and Kenya specially. The Board realizes that the only true remedy lies in the attainment of freedom for India.

RETALIATORY RESOLUTION DROPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board held yesterday the following resolution was moved by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: "In view of the fact that our countrymen have been denied the rights of citizenship in America and are being driven out from and treated as "Pariahs" in the British Colonies this Board resolves that in future no land be given for residential or any other purpose to persons claiming the abovementioned countries as their mothe country. The Board further resolves from to-day that Municipal taxes realised from Englishmen, Americans and the Colonists residing in this municipality be doubled."

Mr. R. N. Basu moved the following amendment: "This Board has noted with sorrow the additional proofs of India's serfdom in the deprivation of Indians' right of citizenship in America and the grossly unjust and insulting treatment meted out to Indians in the British Colonies and Dominions generally and in Kenya especially. The Board realises that the true remedy lies only in the attainment of freedom for India. The Board meanwhile appoints a committee to consider what steps could be taken by the Board to show its sympathy with the cause of freedom and to assert India's dignity in the face of this new provocation."

Mr. Basu's amendment was created as substantive motion and was put to vote. The first part of it was carried and the second part was rejected.

Official and Personal.

Bangalore, Oct. 10.—The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri is, as a result of his stay in Bangalore, improving in health steadily and was present at a public meeting of the Mysore Civic and Social Progress Association last evening.—(A. P.)

that those dialogues were in a dramatic form. Those were two theories and there was some truth in both of them; the fact was that while they were neither dramas nor a combination of prose and poetry, they were really ancient ballads and examples of such pieces were to be found in the Buddhist literature. The dialogue was a most popular form of narrative poetry, as they found it in their Puranas and other literature. The older the poetry the more space was given to dialogues. While the epic arose from the drama, the ballad arose from the dialogue. There were cycles of such ballad poetry in ancient times and Ramayana and Mahabharat were the outcome of these.

BUDDHISTIC LITERATURE.

In Buddhistic literature this form of ballad poetry was more plentiful than even in Hindu literature and the lecturer gave a number of examples to buttress his point. Out of these ballads, connected by dialoges, arose the epic. But a strong dramatic element existed in them whether they were Hindu or Buddhist literature, and there was no doubt that they gave rise as much to epic as drama. Ballad was the most primitive form of poetry, the very beginning of poetry. In ancient times ballads were invariably accompanied by pantomime and that was why there was such an element of drama in those ballads. In fact there was no sharp distinction between ballad recitation and dramatic recitation. Since ancient times there was a class of people called *natas* who visited the villages and there recited dramas, which though popular had no literary value. In the *natakas* they found more traces of ballads, while in *Prakarnas* they found traces of popular dramas. The old ballads still existed in the vernaculars as they existed thousands of years ago, and they would throw a great light, if investigated properly, on the ancient Hindu and Buddhistic literature, and he hoped that that important task would be undertaken by some one.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT AND TARIFF WALL.

INDIAN GOVT.'S NON-COMMITTAL ATTITUDE.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE & PROTECTION

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Bruce in his speech at the Economic Conference dealt at length with the problem of Empire development. He traversed in detail the whole field of Imperial trade and economic relations and pointed out that other countries protected their own industries by means of tariff. Therefore they could not feel any resentment if Britain did likewise. The keynote of every question which Imperial and Economic Conferences had to consider was the establishment of markets for the Dominions in order to achieve true Empire development. The problem of markets fell under three divisions. First there was making effective preferences which already existed; second preference with regard to Government contracts and third, assistance by Britain in providing markets for Dominion foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. They had to realise that agriculture in Britain and the Dominions could not flourish so long as Britain remained the dumping ground for every available foreign surplus, some of which were produced by cheap coloured labour or by countries with severely depreciated currencies. It was necessary to regulate and restrict imports from foreign countries.

THE OBJECTIVES.

The objectives which should be borne in mind in any solution were first to assist the British farmer, second to encourage the Dominions producer and third to safeguard the British consumer. He suggested as points for examination firstly protective tariff for British agriculture with preference for the Dominions, secondly sliding scale tariff, thirdly a system of subsidies, fourthly import license system to discriminate against foreign countries, and fifthly stabilization policy. Britain for her own sake had got to do something quite apart from the development of the Empire. He proposed the appointment of a Royal Commission, the personnel of which would command confidence in the whole of Britain and the Dominions to consider schemes, explore the whole question and make recommendations to the present Conference.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

The Economic Conference has decided to establish a Committee to enquire into the whole question of overseas settlement and to thrash out a profitable scheme. Sir Philip Lloyd Greame this afternoon opened the debate on preference, which, he said, was the underlying principle of Government whose desire was that the Conference should work out practicable steps to improve production and trade prospects in all parts of the Empire. He unfolded the specific proposals the British Government desired to make relating to dried fruits, sugar and tobacco.

Major Ormsby-Gore expressed gratitude at the proposals which would mean new hope for Mauritius and the West Indies. He said, regarding tobacco, Nyasaland and Rhodesia would probably follow the line taken by South Africa. Reciprocity between Crown Colonies and the Dominions in this matter would be beneficial.

Mr. Innes on behalf of India stated preference had never been accepted in India and he could not commit the Government of India to the policy of preference.

The debate will be continued at a further sitting.—Reuter.

KING RECEIVES MR. BRUCE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 9.

This afternoon Mr. Bruce was received in audience by the King.—(B. O. W.)

ENOUGH OF PLATITUDES.

MR. BRUCE ON IMPERIAL PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Sir Joseph Cook presided and Mr. Massey and Mr. Warren were present at lunch to-day given by the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club in honour of Mr. Bruce.

The Australian Prime Minister, in the course of his speech, said that the grave problems before the Imperial Conference were insoluble unless the economic problem were solved. He had been to the Economic Conference that day and voiced Australia's view as regards the position.

Mr. Bruce said that there had been too much talking of platitudes and the passing of pious resolutions in the past. The times were too serious for that now. Something must be done; the problems must be considered by minds unprejudiced by ideas amongst which they had lived for so long that they had come to regard them as sacred and unchangeable. The only hope for the Empire—even for Britain—was to concentrate on the development of the Empire. That was only possible by finding markets for Empire's products.—Reuter.

SPEAKER'S RECEPTION TO CONFERENCE MEMBERS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A largely attended reception was given at Westminister last evening to enable the members of the Empire Parliamentary Association and of both the Houses of Parliament to meet the members of Conference. The Speaker and Mrs. Whitley received the guests.—Reuter.

FOREIGN RELATIONS IN CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 9.

Foreign questions will again be discussed by the Council of the Imperial Premiers on Thursday, when Lord Curzon will again speak and Lord Robert Cecil will address the gathering. It is unlikely that any of the speeches made will be published. In effect, the meeting of the Premiers is to be considered as a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet and it is no more customary in Great Britain than in the other countries that Cabinet proceedings should be published. Lord Curzon's speech on Monday is a presentation of facts of the world political situation and a result of the events since the last meeting of the Imperial Conference two years ago. The speech was incidentally made after the Prime Minister had examined and approved it. The facts therein stated are, it is understood, being taken as the basis for discussion by the Premiers and through these discussions, it may be anticipated, will emerge a British foreign policy which is backed and supported by the whole strength of the Empire. The Dominions have already made it clear that they are completely with the British Government in their desire to do everything to strengthen the League of Nations and the means of restoring and maintaining the peaceful condition of Europe and the world.—(B. O. W.)

AUSTRALIAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Oct. 9.

It is officially announced that the Commonwealth of Australia five per cent. loan of seven and a half million sterling which was offered for subscription at ninety-nine per cent. has been over-subscribed.—(B. O. W.)

MR. BEN SPOOR'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Ben Spoor, Member of Parliament married Ann, daughter of ex-Alderman Fraser, at Wrexham to-day. Col. Wedgwood M. P. was the best man.—Reuter.

INDIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Syracuse (New York).—Speaking at the International Dairy Congress, Mr. William Smith of Kasauli, Punjab, expressed the opinion that of all civilised countries of the world India was probably the most backward in the development of the dairy industry.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death has occurred of Sir Allan Arthur.—Reuter.

Sir Allan Arthur Kt. was president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for a number of years and Sheriff of Calcutta 1898. He was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council 1898-1902.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Teheran.—Qawam-es-Saltaneh, erstwhile Prime Minister, has been arrested. The reason is not yet known.—Reuter.

HARRISON AND CROSFIELD'S PROFITS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Report of Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield for the year ended June 30th shows a net profit of £192,000 to which is added £45,000 brought forward from previous year, making a total of £237,000. After deducting £137,000 for dividends on six per cent. cumulative preference shares and ten per cent on preferred ordinary shares. The balance to the credit in the pront and loss accounts is £100,000 and after the payment of a dividend of ten per cent. on deferred ordinary and management shares £66,000 will be carried forward.—Reuter.

Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.—Reuter.

THE REPARATIONS.

FRENCH ARROGANCE.

GERMAN OVERTURES REPULSED

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Paris.—The German Charge d'Affairs has been instructed to inform M. Poincare that the German Government desires to discuss the question of return to work in the Ruhr and the resumption of reparations delivery in kind. A semi-official French statement on the matter intimates that it is improbable that the French and the Belgian Governments will agree to negotiate with any other than the Ruhr authorities, employers and workers, but when work is fully resumed it would be permissible for Herr Stresemann to request to be heard by the Reparations Commission regarding the settlement of future reparations.—Reuter.

INTERFERENCE WITH FISCAL SYSTEM.

LABOUR'S OBJECTION.

IONDON, Oct. 10.

An indication of the attitude of Labour towards the questions before the Imperial Conference was contained in a speech of Mr. Henderson at Accrington who said the Party would view with great alarm any attempt to divert the current of trade into Imperial channels by an arbitrary interference with the present fiscal system. Migration was one of the problems the Labour Party hoped to discuss in any inter-Dominion Labour Conference. They were not opposed to voluntary emigration under proper safeguards, but opposed any policy aiming at a rapid redistribution of the population within the Empire by means of State-aided schemes which would simply transfer unemployment to countries Overseas.—Reuter.

NO DUTY ON DRIED AND CANNED FRUIT.

DUTIES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS TO BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Reuter.—Learns there is much gratification in Dominion circles at Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame's announcement to the Economic Conference that the Imperial Government are prepared to allow dried fruits, currants and canned fruits in free, while maintaining the duties of ten shillings and six pence two shillings and five shillings, respectively on foreign products. The acceptance by the Imperial Government of the principle that these Empire grown products should be admitted duty free, is regarded as of first-class significance.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Government's preference proposals announced by Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame are as follows:—Empire grown dried figs, raisins plums and currants shall be admitted duty free. A new duty of 10 shillings and 6 pence per cwt. will be imposed on foreign dried fruits like apples, pears, peaches and five shillings on Foreign preserved fruits. Empire grown products will be admitted free. The present preference on sugar will be maintained for ten years. The present preference on tobacco will be either stabilised for ten years or increased to one-fourth.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

12 KILLED, 30 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHARANPUR, Oct. 10.

As far as can be ascertained at present twelve third class Indian passengers were killed and thirty were injured The wreckages are not yet completely cleared.

(Continued from column 6.)

compete with Indian industries. Surely, he said, the Punjab tragedy was nothing before this manipulation which was mostly due to the ignorance of the people. If he and his colleague were elected he promised that the first thing they would do would be to see that India had its own financial control instead of the Secretary of State for India from the Whitehall.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

But the more effective solution for this grievance was responsible government for India. Then India was a country undefended by her own sons. The British Government had not given them any opportunity for training and yet called them unfit for defence. For this grievance too the only solution was responsible government. As to how to get responsible government or Swaraj was a matter of detail though all parties were of one accord in regard to its need and principle He thought the best way of getting it was by a national convention that would frame a constitution to be placed before Parliament. It should not be necessarily a constitution drafted by Mrs. Besant or any single individual but by representatives of whole India. This could only be done by unity and sinking all political differences in the interests and well-being and prosperity of the country.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MURDER OF JAPANESE SOCIALIST.

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPT AMAKASU.

FEAR OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".)

TOKIO, Oct. 11.

In a Court Martial trial Captain Amakasu proudly admitted that he strangled to death Ohsugisakayo, a prominent Japanese Socialist his wife and a seven year old nephew, with the help of a subordinate Sergeant-Major believing that he was doing a noble service for the State, because the Socialists were the inveterate enemies of the Japanese nation. Captain Amakasu emphasized that he committed the three murders not as a Commander of the Gendarmerie Corps, but in his private capacity, taking advantage of the turmoil after the earthquake. Newspapers are making a feature of the report of the proceedings of the trial which is still continuing. International complications are feared owing to the fact that the murdered child was an American citizen by birth.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION."

MR. JAMNADAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a public lecture on "The Present Situation" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said a few days ago he had delivered a lecture at the Students' Brotherhood in which he was reported to have said that he believed that the present revised constitution did not give them power beyond discussing resolutions. What he really meant was the Act of 1909 and not the Act of 1919 that gave such academic and abstract powers. In regard to the Act of 1919 he had always held that the reforms had not given them what they wanted and that it had failed considerably short of the demands of India. He was of opinion, however, with many others who thought with him that the reforms of 1919 were a great step forward and a great advance looking to the state of affairs that prevailed now and before. After working as a member of the Legislative Assembly for three years he was convinced that the reforms had conferred large powers on the members of the legislature though he was not satisfied with the Reform Act of 1919 as it did not meet with the national aspirations. He also thought that the reforms would have achieved more success but for the movement outside the council which did not recognise their going to the councils. The boycott of the councils prevented many good men from entering the legislature, men whose presence would have been welcomed by other members and who would have otherwise contributed substantially for the well-being of the country. He was glad, however, to be able to report that the Indian Legislature had done more useful work than any other parliaments of the British Empire. This he said from the talk he had while in England with the Secretary. Empire Parliamentary Association.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Coming to the question of what important work the Legislative Assembly had turned out in the interests of the country during the last three years he said the fiscal question was the most important one in which they submitted that the fiscal policy should be controlled not from Whitehall but from India. As a result of their submission the Fiscal Commission was appointed whose recommendations to a most part were agreed to by the Government. Then there was the labour question in which Mr. N. M. Joshi though a nominated member had achieved a very great success to defend the interests of Indian labour. He owned that in the absence of responsible government their work was much hampered by the bureaucracy. Their work in the Council during the first year went on more smoothly than the following two years and this he attributed to the changes of Secretaries of State for India. During the first year they had a friend and sympathiser in Mr. Montagu while in the next two they had Lords Peel and Winterton who knew nothing about India and Indian conditions comparing to what Mr. Montagu knew. In Lords Peel and Winterton's regime a Viceroy of the calibre of Lord Reading had to play a second fiddle and the Government of India was reduced to a subordinate branch of the Imperial Government. He gave an instance of how India is ruled from White-Hall by recalling before the audience a cablegram published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of that day in regard to the currency reserve of Rs. 60 crores belonging to India and manipulated by the Secretary of State in England. Some years ago the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersy fought tooth and nail for the transfer of this reserve in India but with success. Now what do they hear? The cablegram of the "Bombay Chronicle" reveals the intention of the Government. This huge amount belonging to India, the Secretary of State for India uses in making advances at one or one and a half per cent not to the Indian peasant or agriculturist for supporting Indian industries but to the English tradesmen to support English industries so that they may

(Continued in column 5.)

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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LETTER FROM ITALY.

SETTING THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

D'ANNUNZIO AND THE SEAMEN.

THE FRONTIER OF CYRENAICA.

[BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.]

ROME, Sept. 6.

The new Egyptian Government has expressed a desire to start negotiations with Italy, for the purpose of establishinig the frontier between Egypt and the Italian colony of Cyrenaica. England had made an attempt to settle the question, at the same time as that of ceding Giubaland to Italy, in exchange for a strip of less than 10 kilometers North of the bay of Sollum. But, despite Italian impatience, openly manifested, no agreement was reacheo. Egypt having now been given what is officially termed her independence, it is her own Government which must now proceed with the negotiations for an agreement. The opinion of officials at the Chigi Palace is that an agreement is now more likely to be reached. Should the question not be settled, at least we shall hear what the difficulties are, and know the reason, strategical or commercial, which militates against either side giving in to the other, or against both coming to a reasonable compromise.

WEEDING OUT THE FASCISTA CAMP.

A written reply from Signor Mussolini to the Honourable Farinacci, concerning the latter's work in the Latium, has caused considerable discussion in the Italian Press. Signor Farinacci was appointed a little time ago Extraordinary Commissioner of Fascism in the Province of Lazio (Latium.) His duty was to proceed to the reorganization of the provincial Fascista Federation, including the Roman Fascio itself. He sent, on August 16th, a letter to the President of the Council, head of the party, in which, after having reported on his work and the success of his mission, he sought leave to return to his duties in his own province. Here is the answer of Mussolini as officially given out to the Press: "Dear Farinacci, the task that you have completed in order to achieve the reconstruction of the Latium Fascia shows you to be an especially deserving servant of the cause. I believe that it is necessary to apply the same methods of intelligent surgery to other parts of Italy also. We must absolutely rid ourselves of some ballast We could, and should make a present to whomever wants them of the or even two hundred thousand Fascisti, who give too often the proof that they are not up to the situation and that, instead of facilitating, they stupidly hinder the work of the Fascista Government. It goes without saying that the new Roman and Latium Fascio must perfect your work, otherwise we shall be eternally compelled to start again. These are days when we cannot afford such luxury, nor such wasting of time and effort."—The question was thereupon innocently raised whether the two hundred thousand Fascisti whom the Duce had in mind were on one side or the other of his followers. The Socialists who carry on an intensive propaganda outside Italy against their new Government, claimed that the men to be thrown out were those in sympathy with the workers. The extreme conservatives, forgetting the past of Mussolini, explained confidently that he meant to get rid of the Fascisti who had retained the confidence of the labouring classes. What Mussolini really meant was that he wished every Fascista who was not prepared to follow him blindly, to desist from encumbering the ranks of Fascism. His intentions are obvious. He wants a modernised Italy to become efficient and truly independent. The incidents of Gallarate showed, on the very day when he wrote his letter to Signor Farinacci towards which side he meant to incline. These incidents were due to a serious disagreement between the local Fascio and the Industrial Federation of Gallarate. In 1911 an agreement had been arrived at, establishing that the employers of labour were to give six holidays to their men, equivalent to 48 hours work, and that these should be paid for at the regular rate. The local Federation of employers decided this year that these six days should be considered as holidays in theory but that the 48 hours thus lost should be in fact made up for in the course of the year, so as to obtain 2400 hours. The local section of Fascisti, on the contrary, insisted upon the fact that this was in contradiction to the agreement, and that the six days should be considered as six days of effective work, a moral conquest by the labouring masses. A meeting took place between industrials and Fascisti, without them reaching a conclusive agreement. On August 15th, the local Fascisti weekly organ contained an article by Signor Carlo Gnocchi, delegate of the organization for the Higher Milan district and political Secretary of the Gallarate section.

This article branded the attitude of the employers, and illustrated the Fascista thesis with regard to the collaboration of the workers. He concluded his article with the following warning. "One of two things will happen: either the Industrial Federation of Employers will alter its attitude, or else a conflict is inevitable between them and ourselves. Either our conception of the agreement is admitted, or the fight will be engaged on our part with all the force and all the vigour which we have at our disposal. No subterfuge will be permitted. We are prepared to go to extremes. It is a question of defending our revolution; it is a question of proving that Fascism does not mean slavery, but protection, selection and raising up of the labouring classes. Not one "Black Shirt" will waver. One word will be sufficient, and our own troops will throw the workers in the fight for justice and right."

How can anyone in good faith shut his eyes to such clear signs of the position of Fascism? And yet, there are those who continue, mostly on hearsay, to brand the Fascista revolution as a reactionary movement. There have been two tendencies in the party. Many war profiteers and incompetent employers of labour took advantage of the situation last November to proclaim themselves, their sons, nephews and brothers true Fascisti. They dislike however the military discipline and unselfishness which are enforced in the ranks of the Party, and one by one they return to the methods which in the past made them wealthy. Their eyes are open, and they see Fascism as their enemy. But the methods of fighting to which they are accustomed have no power on most Fascisti, such as bribing and bullying for instance. They are upset by the discovery that Mussolini is not a politician labour leader. He is honest and intelligent. He means what he says. All Mussolini asks the workers is that they should be conscious of their nationality, and try to raise themselves above the mere materialism of industrial life. He and his friends promise to do the rest. And some old time employers of labour are now out for his scalp.

GABRIELE d'ANNUNZIO AND THE SEAMEN.

Since the days of Fiume and Zara, the Commandant, as his faithful friends call him, has had sincere followers in the Syndicate of Seamen. A little over a year ago, the Genoa Fascisti took possession of the port of Genoa. Thereupon two associations were formed. The Honourable Giulietti established the "federation of seamen," and the shippers a rival organization, under the name of "corporation of seamen." The Federation, helped by d'Annunzio, began to negotiate with the government of Mussolini, and recently the latter attempted to enforce recognition of the said Federation. There took place a succession of meetings which brought about no satisfactory result, and both d'Annunzio and the shippers complained to Mussolini. Thus, the two organisations, that of the workers and that of the shipowners, have left the decision to the head of the Fascista Government, rather to prevent their opponents from gaining any advantage than for any serious desire to give in to the other side. The shippers had no special reason to trust that they might win the controversy, and after further parleys with officials and with the representatives of Gabriele d'Annunzio, they broke up the negotiations, asserting that they were in disagreement with their men on every point, and that they would never treat with them, so long as Signor Giulietti remained the head of the Federation. Mussolini's point of view is very direct and simple. He has a natural sympathy for the workers to begin with; and, as head of a nationalist Government, he holds that any difference between the two factors of Italian production and commerce constitutes necessarily a damage to the national wealth. He therefore means to end the present conflict, and has expressed himself in the strongest terms against what he called the "idiotic obstinacy of the shipowners," in a letter to d'Annunzio, which has been made public. The seamen and Signor Giulietti left their case in the hands of the commander, and the latter is satisfied with leaving the solution to the discretion of Mussolini. All the forces of the State will be used to enforce that solution when it has been maturely given, very likely on the very lines of the agreement drawn by d'Annunzio himself. The Duce has no intention of delaying the settlement of this vital question; nor does he mean to allow the embitterment of a conflict in the Italian merchant marine, even though the shippers be united in a solid, wealthy body which is supported by certain shady financial interests. These interests are far from enjoying the trust of the Fascisti leaders, and no matter how unpleasant the job may be, the latter will stop at nothing to curb them, once the necessity for doing so becomes obvious.

While on this subject, I would like to emphasize to your readers the fact that both Mussolini and d'Annunzio stand very high with the majority of the people of Italy, and with each other. Despite many reports in the English Press, the Duce and the Commandante have remained friends, respect each other as living active national forces, and agree, on the main, upon most points. The difference is that d'Annunzio is a great poet, has no longer any ambition of any kind, has preserved his idealism in economics and has no responsibilities such as weigh upon the shoulders of Mussolini, himself a poet and an idealist, but a practical man in matters that concern the economic life of Italy. for the subject nations of the East, let no When d'Annunzio expresses his sympathy one say that he is acting against the personal opinion of Mussolini. It would be untrue.

When the young Fascista Chief went to the Abbruzian Center of Castellmare, on August 22ist. last, he proceeded to Pescara and visited the house of d'Annunzio, where he was received by the poet's nephew and by his old nurse. Later he appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd as follows:—

"Our reverential thought goes to Gabriele d'Annunzio, the heroic soldier, the most firm Italian, the magnificent poet. For Gabriele d'Annunzio, eja, eja, eja, alala!"

That he should go out of his way to pay homage to one of the men who made his revolution and his present efforts possible, shows what Benito Mussolini thinks of the friend and admirer of the nations of Islam.

THE TROUBLES OF THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

My recent letter to you, dated July 1, expressed a doubt as to the possibility of the Little Entente gaining any new ground at the Sinaia meeting. This doubt has been more than confirmed as a result of the said conference. The echoes of the discussions were not spent out when the announcement was made of a projected new conference of the Prime Ministers of the Little Entente at Marienbad. in Czecoslovakia. No decision of any importance was reached at Sinaia. The burden of the European situation weighs heavily upon Czecoslovakia; and that country is by all standards. the leader of the entente. Jugoslavia and Roumania were not able to come to any conclusion nor yet to agree to the practical propositions of M. Benes. The purely Balkanic situation is, even to Serbia, less important than the Franco-British differences. In the case of a rupture between their two patrons, what could the leaders of the Little Entente do? Would they take sides with either France or England? Of course they could not do this, nor would they even admit the possibility of such a choice. The able Prime Minister of Czecoslovakia, M. Benes, returning from a trip of information through the other countries of Europe, made an impressive declaration to his Roumanian and Serbian colleagues. He held the opinion that a rupture was quite possible, and that the very existence of the Little Entente was at stake. He was easily believed, being the representative of the country that needs the others the least. He thereupon suggested discarding all the sentimental considerations which had been the very cause of the formation of the Entente, and beginning at once to lay the foundations for greater security, by initiating a friendly arrangement with Hungary. As your readers are aware, the Little Entente was formed as an insurance against Hungary trying to regain that of which they had together robbed her Benes discovered that both Italy and England were vitally desirous to see Hungary get back on her feet as rapidly as possible. He was told in London that his country would not receive a single pound sterling until he desisted from his aggressive, negative attitude towards Hungary. This explains the sudden change of heart on the part of the Little Entente. The situation would be humourous, were it not that Empire, the Balkans included, hangs on the verge of another war. The treaty of Trianon seems to be ready for the scrap-heap. The several conversations of M. Benes with Signor Mussolini at the beginning of this week paved the way for a change of orientation.

The imaginative correspondents who had been referring to the Balkan bloc as a solid barrier against this or that act of revenge will have now to turn to other affairs. They might for a change explain the sudden opening of negotiations between Czecoslovakia and Hungary. Or they might explain why the Little Entente refuses to make any announcement explaining their refusal to admit Poland into their fold. Senator de Jouvenel and a Polish delegate tried by every possible means to persuade Benes, Nincich and Duca that Poland was an asset to their alliance. The latter country's Northern neighbour, Russia, is not one with which they desire to enter into conflict. Poland is moreover too obviously an annex of France; and to ally themselves with Poland might mean taking sides against England, a position which they are not inclined to assume. As far as Italy is concerned, if Croatia achieves her autonomy, Albania her independence, and Greece the chaos which is her appointed lot, she can easily use elsewhere the energy she has been keeping in reserve in case of trouble in the Balkans. The atrocious murder of the Italian Frontier Commission in Greece has exasperated the feelings of the people. Many Italians see in the present conflict a means of saving Albania from her greedy but inexpert Southern neighbour, and the no less greedy, but more dangerous, North-Eastern one.

Let us however await, without undue expectation. the result of the forthcoming conference between Svahla, Pashitch and Bratianu as the guests of President Masaryk and Doctor Benes.

THE ALBANIAN MISSION.

The Italian Mission entrusted with the tracing of the Southern frontier of Albania was acting under direct instructions from the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris. In March 1922, it held several preliminary sittings at the Military Geographical Institute of Florence; and went later to Albania, Jugoslavia and Greece where it spent the summer and autumn of last year. After gathering the necessary notes and documents, it met again in Florence last winter, and in April last returned to Albania to complete its studies. The frontier with Jugoslavia was already traced and that with Greece nearly completed. A few weeks ago, Greece protested against the findings of the mission, to the Paris Conference of Ambassadors. This protest was considered, and found unjustified. The result of this decision was the murder of the head of the Mission, General Tellini and several of his assistants.

COCAINE SEIZURE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 10.

Another seizure of a large quantity of cocaine worth about Rs. 6,000 was made by an Excise Sub-Inspector at the main railway station Delhi, last night. On the arrival of the Howrah Express, a man dressed as a Pandit and carrying a bundle of clothes usually carried by such people alighted from the train. The Excise Sub-Inspector on duty suspecting him demanded to know his whereabouts. Not being satisfied with his explanation, a search was made and it was found that he carried two small sealed packets bearing the seal of Mohd Rafi. The man turned out to be a Mahomedan by name Riza Mohommed. The accused was taken in custody.

LOAN TO BHULESHWAR C. C.

DEBATE IN B. P. C. C.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee came off last night at the Congress Office, Shri Krishna Building, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla presiding.

The Committee gave consideration to an application from the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee asking for a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the opening of khadi shops in the Bhuleshwar locality.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution sanctioning the loan on the personal security of either its president or secretary.

The chairman explaining the object of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee in demanding the loan of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of opening khadi shops said that he was the President of the Committee in question which was doing very good work for the spread of khaddar. They had already started selling khaddar on a large scale in the Bhuleshwar District and if the B. P. C. C. granted the loan their work would be considerably supported financially. He assured them that the work in the direction of selling khaddar in this district was on a large scale, and he hoped the resolution to be moved by Mr. J. Patel would be adopted by the Committee.

Mr. J. Patel, then, moved that a loan of Rs. 5,000 as asked for by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee be granted on its own responsibility for a period of one year, i. e. up to the 30th of September 1924.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri seconding the resolution said that perhaps it might be asked as to the legality of granting the loan, but he would point out that the question of khaddar propaganda being most important, the loan should be granted to the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumji opposing the resolution said that it was no use advancing monies for the khaddar propaganda without security. It was the duty of the B. P. C. Committee to find some money for certain shops which were in need of money. If they started khadi shops on uneconomic principles, they would soon find themselves in absolute bankruptcy. If they granted loans to various District Congress Committees without security, the B. P. C. C. would find itself placed in an awkward position. He believed it was their duty to supply khaddar whenever there was a want, but at the same time he did not think it was duty of the Committee to supply khaddar at a loss. He, therefore moved an amendment "that this letter be recorded and the recommendations be sent to the Secretaries of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee that if they charge very small profit on the khaddar supplied to the public, the khadi-shop might easily be made self supporting."

Mr. Tricumdas, later on, withdrew the amendment.

Mr. C. Shivam moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Khaddar Committee for disposal. He said that just two days ago the B. P. C. C. appointed the Khadi Committee for the purpose of carrying on khaddar propaganda, and it would be better if the question was referred to the Khadi Committee for disposal.

Mr. R. G. Tripathi, next, moved that the loan be granted on the personal security of the President of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee.

Mr. V. A. Desai opposed the resolution.

Mr. Kanji Dayal moved another amendment that the loan be granted to the Bhuleshwar Congress Committe without security for a period of twelve months.

Mr. V. A. Desai rose to a point of order and said that the amendment of Mr. Dayal was similar to the proposition and therefore it should be disallowed.

The chairman ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Shastrabudhe, next moved the fifth amendment that the question be referred to the New Provincial Congress Committee that will come into existence in November next.

Mr. G. Nensy seconded the amendment.

The chairman, then, put the last amendment to the vote first, and it was declared carried. It was, then, carried as a substantive proposition.

The Committee, next, gave consideration to the resolution of the Council of the B. P. C. C. taking charge of the Mustafa Kemal Pasha National School from the 1st of October 1923.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri moved that the Council's resolution be given effect to. He said that their Mahomedan friends had been complaining to them that the B. P. C. C. was not paying its attention to the management of Urdu schools in the city, and it, therefore, behaved the Committee to take the school in question under its control.

Mr. G. Nensy seconded the resolution.

Mr. Osman Sobani supporting the resolution said that the Board of Education of the B. P. C. C. had made a report on the matter in question and it was after the consideration of the report that the Council of the B. P. C. C. passed the resolution.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

SWARAJYA PARTY IN C. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BALAGHAT, Oct. 10

Speaking at Balaghat Mr. Raghavendra Rao, a Swarajya party candidate, referred to certain mischievous reports in the Press that the Swarajya party was compromising with co-operators and other politicians by including them in their ranks as candidates. He asserted that they knew their friends best and would not allow their platform to be used as an asylum for political apostles. Everyone aspiring to stand as a candidate on behalf of the Swarajya party must be a member of the Congress, accept its programme, sign a pledge in the prescribed form and must above all convince the party of his ability to carry out his undertakings. So far their party had adopted no one as their candidate who had not strictly confirmed to the requirements.

The speaker said their decision to contest the elections was interpreted in some circles to mean a reversion to constitutional methods for the attainment of political ends and the abandonment of extra constitutional methods hitherto adopted by the country. He emphatically repudiated the assertion and emphasised that co-operation and civil disobedience still continued to be the bedrock of their faith. Their main objective was to ignore ephemeral advantages, if any, that Dyarchy yielded and exert such pressure through the consolidated strength of the electorate as would bring the sovereign authority to terms and annihilate those institutions as instruments capable of evil in the hands of the bureaucracy. The Swarajya party had decided, said Mr. Rao, to oppose the election of Hon. Mr. Kelker in the district of Balaghat and he had reason to hope that the electors there would respond to the call of their party. As Mr. Kelker held the chief Ministry in the Government and had carried on the Government of the transferred departments in the name of the electors of the province, their rejection of his candidature would be tantamount to a complete repudiation of the conduct he and his followers had followed during their 3 years' tenure of office. Their grievance against those who participated in the use of the councils was not only that they availed themselves of the councils without the sanction of their maker—the electors, but that they had actually flouted their definite mandate. Mr. Rao drew pointed attention of the people of Balaghat to the desperate attempts of the C.P. Government with a view to jerrymander the Council with its own nominees. He warned them to be aware of the insidious propaganda that was being carried on by public servants from the highest downwards.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, who is a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City, in the course of his election manifesto to the voters, says:—

"The country is now on the eve of great and momentous changes and requires more than she ever did before, a very firm, courageous, deliberate and yet cautious handling of the existing situation. It is now universally acknowledged that if she is permanently to eradicate the evils of the present system of bureaucratic government, which has cruelly stunted her growth and dwarfed her manhood for over 150 years, and if she is to take her proper place in the Empire and among the free nations of the world, the one and only way of doing so, is by achieving Swaraj at the earliest possible moment. I feel that it is neither impossible nor outside the realm of practical politics immediately to evolve a workable constitution suited to the needs and genius of the people and yet not altogether unmindful of existing difficulties. The only clog in the wheel is the white bureaucracy which now monopolises all power and will not tamely surrender it. Unless history is a record of lies, we know of no people in the world having willingly and of their own accord surrendered their power to another. The country has got to realise for once and for all, if she has not done so already, that the English are here mainly and essentially in their own interests and for their personal benefit and aggrandisement; and that they will continue to use their power to this end, unless forced to act differently. If this country is to come into her own, power will therefore have to be wrenched out of the hands of the bureaucracy. Besides a campaign of persistent and determined agitation, the only other way in which it can be done is by the proper and fearless use of the existing constitutional machinery and the uncompromising exercise within the Councils, of all the powers now available, in such a way as to force the hands of the bureaucracy and to bring about in the quickest possible manner the end we have all in view.

The Reforms, though halting and defective in many important respects, yet constitute a step forward in our march towards self-government, and have, in spite of their limitations and shortcomings, conferred enough powers, both upon the Central and Provincial Legislatures, to force the Executive to bend to their wishes, if only these bodies can bring about a union between the different non-official sections and interests composing them and know how to impose their will, if necessary even by the refusal of supplies and the creation of dead-locks. It is principally by such among other means that I think that the persistent agitation of the public for self-government from without can be very effectively supported from within the Councils. As a progressive nationalist, I fully recognise the importance of persistent and ceaseless agitation from without; but I believe still more firmly in the immediate need of unity in the country, and above all, in the fullest use of the existing constitutional machinery for the attainment of our goal.

Incidentally, I feel bound to mention that I am against the idea of breaking away from the British Empire, for the simple reason that under existing circumstances it is not a practical proposition. But, I do believe, that with the attainment of complete self-government, the country will be able to realise her national dignity and consciousness, and to take her proper place in the Empire and among the Comity of nations.

In view however of present circumstances and, particularly, the entrenched position of the bureaucracy it is not possible to expect that even with the most courageous action on the part of the representatives of the people in the Legislatures, the attainment of responsible self-government will be effected immediately or even during the life-time of the next Legislative Assembly. Whilst therefore constantly struggling and working for the attainment of the nation's goal, I shall, if elected, also simultaneously, use the powers of the Assembly, even within its present limitations, to the fullest advantage with a view to the country's advancement and progress in every possible direction. I shall continuously fight for the acknowledgment of our country's unimpeachable right of equal partnership in the Empire. I shall insist upon the abolition of all unnecessary and repressive legislative enactments that still disfigure the Statute-book; and persistently oppose the dangerous and pernicious system of relying on executive authority by arbitrary Notifications and Ordinances. I shall ruthlessly oppose the government of the country by certification; and resort to every constitutional means at my disposal to make it difficult and impossible. I shall work for the establishment of a mercantile marine of our own; as also for the expansion, state-management and improvement of the railways; the steady extension of the system of irrigation and a substantial reduction if not the complete elimination of all factors which cause constant famines and the attendant miseries. In fine, I shall ceaselessly advocate the adoption of all measures that will make for the peace, progress, consolidation and contentment of our people. I shall insist upon India being governed essentially, primarily and mainly for the benefit of Indians.

I have briefly endeavoured to give you a fairly clear idea of my views and general policy. If you think that by electing me as your representative to the Indian Legislative Assembly, you will enable me to be of some little use to the cause I stand for and to the interests of the country as a whole, my humble services are at your disposal."

INDIAN RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The Indian Railway Conference Association which opens its annual session tomorrow under the chairmanship of Mr. G.L. Colvin, Agent, East Indian Railway, has a very big agenda for discussion containing no less than 103 main subjects. Most of them deal with technical details of the working of Indian Railways and include concessions granted to members of the Auxiliary Force while travelling to attend Rifle meeting.; to members of the University Training Corps and other classes of the travelling public; reciprocal arrangement for the issue of passes by Railways to their employees over foreign railways; agencies for the sale of tickets to tourists; reintroduction of the cash payment system for the issue of tickets to Indian officers and other ranks proceeding on furlough at Government expense; joint examination of wagon stock at junctions of interchange; concession to cadets of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehradun; consideration of the Tariffic Committee's retention of concessions withdrawn during the war; reservation of compartments for Europeans in Intermediate and third classes compartments; revision of Military Traffic rules and special trains for high Government officials.

It is understood that the Conference which will be attended by about 55 representatives from the different railways will last for nearly ten days.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

SCHEME OF "VOLUNTARY EMIGRATION" MAKES SLOW HEADWAY.

LONDON, Oct 10.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it seems that the clear scheme of "voluntary emigration" of Indians from Africa, inaugurated by the South African Government in 1920, is making very slow headway. Hitherto only 7780 Indians have returned to India under the scheme, relatively a small proportion of the permanent Indian population of nearly two hundred thousand in South Africa. It would seem some stronger inducement than free passage to India and bonus of five pounds sterling per head is required if the policy of repatriation of British Indians is to succeed. The experiment must be fairly costly owing to the employment of specially charatered ships for each batch of Indians.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NO USE IN WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Washington.—President Coolidge to-day said that he saw little or nothing to be gained by an endeavour to hold the World Economic Conference. The American Government would rest on the proposal which was made to the European nations that an international commission should be formed to ascertain Germany's ability to pay reparations and no further steps would be taken in the matter.—Reuter.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 10.

The annual meeting of the Mysore Civic and Social Progress Association was held in Bangalore last evening under the presidency of Mr. A.R. Banerji, Dewan of Mysore, when an interesting report about the progress and work of the Association was read. During the course of the report it was stated that in Maternity and child welfare work, the Association made good progress and that the Lady Doctor voluntarily saw several hundreds of women and instructed them in regard to securing services of qualified nurses and proper medical treatment during confinement. A baby clinic and milk depot had been opened by the Association and over twenty babies each day morning and evening had been provided with fresh drawn sterlised milk. The Lady Doctor also weighed babies weekly, prescribed diets and advised mothers as to care they had to bestow in bringing up babies. Free baths were given to babies and at the same time instructions to mothers regarding the correct way of giving babies comfortable baths. The special feature of the Association was that it was an entirely private managed body.

After the reading of the report the President delivered an address analysing the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of social and civic work in India. Mr. Banerji put before the audience the example of "Sevabrata Sajanda" the well-known social reformer of Bengal and the father of the speaker himself who conceived almost half a century before his time all the ideals of work and first carried out those ideals in his own home and then in his township before he began preaching these ideals people at large The Chairman declared there had been in the field of social and civic reform in India much cry and less wool. He referred to the non-Brahmin movement and said that whatever its political significance it was an important social development. Each community and sect had its ethical standard which in fact aimed at the same ideals throughout the world. Our salvation lay in minimising the differences and cultivating tolerance.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Jutes ruled steady with a demand for the higher priced shares but buyers experienced difficulty in finding scrip.

Coals were a good market with a continued demand for the favourite stocks many of which improved in prices.

Teas were rather easier principally due to the pre-taking.

Cottons were quiet but steady.

Miscellaneous showed no transaction of any importance. Kumardhubi engineering was in demand. Government securities were slightly better but the volume of balance was small. Calcutta Stock Exchange Association will be closed on the evening of Friday, 12th instant and reopen on the morning of Monday, the 29th instant on account of Durga and Luxmi Poojah festival.

The following were closing quotations:—6 per cent. bonds 1926 102/3, Do. 1930 103/10, Do. 1932 104/14, Cottons Agra United 1/14, Bengal Nagpur 24, Dunbar 172, Kesoram 4/12, Jutes Albion 302, Alliance 390, Barnagore 116/8, Budge Budge 395, Craig 5/8, Delta 410, Howrah 34, Hooghly 44/8, Hooghly Pref 13/4, Hukumchand Pref 23, Kamarhatty 422, Lawrence 402, Lothian 322 Naihati 328, Nuddea 40, Northbrook 39/6 Reliance 41 Standard 397, Waverly 8/8, Coals Bansra 14/8, Barabont 121/8, Bogra 3/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 54/14, Burrakur 35/12, Equitable 27, Gopalichuck 11/14, Ghunick and Muslia 27, Huntodih 4/12, New Beerbhoom 36/1, Sendra 21/4, Seetarampore 15/8, South Govindpur 1/14, South Kanrapura 8/12, Talched 6/4, Union 11/2.

Miscellaneous.—Britannia Building and Iron 3/9, Kumarthubi Engineering pref. 51; B. I. Corporation ord. 6/8, Do. defd. 10/8, Indo Burma tin 5/10, Spences Hotel 13/4, Titaghur Paper 3/2, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/4, Port Shipping 29/4, Ryam Sugar 19/4, Tea Companies East India 14/8, North Western Cachar 425, Tengpani 13/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling four and eleven thirty second pence and demand one shilling four and three-eighth pence.

The Indian Industrial and Trade Developing Syndicate of Karachi who got up the exhibitions of Karachi and Surat recently have undertaken to hold and organise at Baroda an industrial exhibition of the arts, crafts and industries of India under the kind patronage of H.H. the Maharaj Gaikwar of Baroda. The exhibition will be held from December 16th to 31st, 1923. Medals and prizes and certificates will be awarded to deserving exhibitors. All possible help to make the exhibition a success will be rendered by the Governments of H.H. the Maharaja of Gaikwar.—A.I.

LITERATURE AND ART

ON JAPAN.

THE NEW JAPAN—By Dr. James H. Cousins.

This work of an Irish poet, highly sympathetic to the East without being in the least patronising, is of special interest to students of Japan at the present juncture. Ever since the Russo-Japanese War at least, Japan has loomed large in the eyes of the subject peoples of Asia; and many of us have felt in our heart of hearts to Japan as to the Rising Sun of Asia. Facts of history are dead against this sentimental bias; for Japan though in Asia is not of it. Busy with the struggle of building up of a modern nation, Japan has had no time to look to any sister communities in distress. Intent upon making good its own position in the comity of nations known as the Great Powers of the world, Japan has been forced to accept the European scale of values, and has come to act and even think in all particulars like one of the militarist, materialist States of Europe. In China and Korea they have a view of Japan which does not fit in at all with our fanciful picture of Japan as the coming Redeemer of Asia. Even in Japan itself, the struggle of material forces is rapidly deadening those finer sensibilities, those rare spiritual impulses, which have hitherto distinguished Asia from Europe.

It is for a glimpse of the inner life of Japan that Dr. Cousins' work would most welcomed. He is sympathetic we fear almost too much so. And so where a criticism flashes past in the review, we must remember to measure its hardness with due attention to the general bent of the author's mind. Of the obvious facts relating to life in Japan, such as earhquakes and conflagrations, there is a goodly collection in this book; and, what is better, the author is at some pains to trace the causes of such disturbances. The average Japanese house of wood and paper easily explains the "Flowers of Tokyo"—or the fires occurring almost daily from the inevitable negligence of the inhabitants of wooden houses playing with fire. But here is a characteristic of a nation forced upon it by natural environment. Why build anything more solid than wood and card-board, when the most solid steel structure may topple down any minute by a single swirl of the earth? Is it the subconscious realisation of the same, deep fact of their national life which makes Japanese work in every branch a bye-word for cheapness and flimsiness?

Dr. Cousins has not much to say about the strange notions of domestic or social ethics that by all accounts distinguish the Japanese from the other civilisations of the earth. And the silence is the more striking when we recall his pictures of the Geisha girls and their art and their place; when we think of that curious glimpse into a detail of Japanese life—the absence of any good sanitary arrangements for the removal of the night-soil of cities. But instead he has a good deal to say of Japanese art. Of the modern school of Japanese painting for example, he somewhere remarks: "Each picture of to-day was a palimpsest-painting over a thousand preceding palimpsest-paintings. This robbed the new picture of the sense of individual impulse or of personal discovery and revelation. They stood as delightful variations of a threadbare theme; as annual *tours de force* whose trans-Pacific rendering is "stunts". But stuntification lives next door to "stultification". He explains this partly by his friend Noguchi, the Japanese poet's remark: "We Japanese lack in curiosity; therefore we are not inventive, creative but merely imitative." This is true as much of modern Japanese art as of the modern Japanese industry and commerce, modern Japanese Navy and Army. And elsewhere again he writes:—

"A fellow professor confessed that he had tried to translate my drama *"The King's Wife"* into Japanese but had given it up. It was too "mystical". Yet its mysticism was the common place of intetlligent thought and conversation in India. . . . To taste the water of life we must dig our own well in our own garden. "We look to India for ideas" said Taikwan Just so—and just so long will Noguchi's charge remain true "We Japanese lack in curiosity.' . . . . In my conversation with the artist there was much earth but little ore; yet it began to dawn on me that from that ore there might be minted a coin that might have an essentially greater value than much copper. *I saw the gleam of ore in the master's indication of India as the source of ideas."*

Verily Japan is still at the parting of ways,—between two civilisations. Will the West absorb or overwhelm it in the race for markets and armaments,—for Japan with a national average of income per head of less than £6 and pretends to maintain a navy equal to the English who have an average income nearer £650, or to the United States whose national average approaches £100. Or would it throw down these false gods of the West, liberate Korea and work with China and India in the task of regenerating the whole so-called civilised world from the slough of materialism into which it has fallen? Dr. Cousins does not answer this question. But his work gives rise to reflections that very well might grapple with the problem.

BHASA IN GUJARATI.

(BY G. K. N.)

It is a curiosity of Sanskrit literature that its earliest dramatic writer was a Buddhist monk Ashwaghosha. The oldest dramatist whose works have come down to us intact is Bhasa. But Bhasa is a very recent discovery. About twenty years ago Bhasa was only known by name as a predecessor of Kalidasa. Kalidasa himself mentions him in his Malavikagni Mitra. That Kalidasa in many places kept Bhasa's work as his model accepted hints from it and even imitated him is shown by Ganpati Shashtri and endorsed by Winternitz. The commentators from the ninth to the twelfth century referred to a drama called Swapna Nataka or Swapna Vasawadatta. And Rajashekara in his Anthology called *Sukti Muktawali* says that among all the dramas the only ones which survived the fiery ordeal of criticism are those of Bhasa. Further we find verses by him put together in other collections. This was all that we knew about Bhasa till the year 1910. In the latter half of this year Ganapati Shashtri on his travels in search of Sanskrit manuscripts proceeded to South Travancore and came across a palm leaf manuscript of the eleventh century which on good grounds he declared to be the lost productions of Bhasa. Later on, two other dramas were discovered. All these dramas have certain peculiar characteristics We need not go into the technique of these productions of art. Professor Keshavlal Dhruva of Ahmedabad has produced a Gujarati version of one of the plays of Bhasa called Pratijna Yaugandharayana. The moving passion in this drama is not love. Neither Udyana nor Vasawadatta whose loves are expatiated upon enter on the scene themselves. The hero of the piece is the minister Yaugandharayana and his fate is the centre of the drama. His stratagems and fidelity towards his master, the sovereign, are the virtues which are glorified and emphasized. The rivalries between the Ministers, Bharatarohaka and Yaugandharayana, are the motive-springs of the plot.

This drama treats of the history which has also been developed in the Katha Sarit Sagara. One of the stratagems adopted is as in Homer, an artificial animal carried into the camp of the enemy in the inside of which spies have been concealed. In the Sanskrit drama the sham animal is not a horse but an elephant. With great dramatic power is described the solemn vow of the Minister, who pledges his life to securing the liberty of his king. He takes the disguise of an insane person. In the third act, where the version is carried on in Prakrit there is throughout a double entendore. A professional class of actors in Malabar called the Chakkyars enact this part of the drama by itself as Dr. Winternitz has shown. They call it Mantra Nataka. They have no conception that their performance has any connection with the great drama or its author Bhasa. Yaugandharayana proves not only a prudent and farseeing minister but also a man of the sword. In his mouth certain elevating sentiments are placed. Considerable art is shown by the author in the scene where the wounded and imprisoned Yaugandharayana is brought face to face with his antagonistic Minister, Bharata-Rohaka, against whom the bearing of the defeated Minister is that of pride and self-respect. As in so many Sanskrit plays, the happy conclusion is somewhat abrupt. For it is an article of faith with Indian dramatists that whatever the tragedy of the preceding scenes, the curtain must fall on a happy ending. The drama is not without humour, which is often alleged to be absent from the Hindu theatre. In the fourth act, for instance, the elephant-keepers, who quarrel in a sham drunken brawl carry on a dialogue of considerable mother wit.

Professor Dhruv's works are before the Gujarati public for a large number of years. One is not sure whether in adhering to his mother tongue the conscientious Gujarati scholar is not doing injustice to himself. The introduction gives evidence of the research which would, in our opinion, have been better and more widely appreciated in English. He marks out important references to the social life in India which one fears will remain buried here. From his researches we learn, for instance, that it was not only the Buddhists among whom we find the Kshatriyas considering themselves a caste superior to the Brahmins (page 11). The drama gives evidence of the unclad Jain ascetics. The rules making artificial elephant is laid down as a set stratagem in Kautilya's Arthashastra. Vatsaraj is described as a Buddhist by the Chinese pilgrims. Hemacharya characterises him as a Jain. Bhasa calls him the follower of orthodox Vedism, which only shows the tolerance of the popular opinion.

So much pains have been bestowed upon this drama by its learned translator that one cannot but express a wish that some enterprising dramatic society took up the plot and rendered it into popular version. Professor Dhruva's being too highly scholarly to be appreciated by the average theatre-goer.

THE GUJARAT LITERARY SOCIETY.

An incidental but important effect of Mahatma Gandhi's association with the national movement has been the impetus given to the vernacular literature in the country and particularly in Gujarati by his new interpretation of nationalism. "Navajivan" in consequence became in Gujarat less a journal than an educational force. There have been various efforts to utilise this revived interest in Gujarati literature and give it a definite shape and expression. In Non-co-operation, many literary men saw not merely a political struggle but a cultural renaissance which sought to build up a new and vital literature through study of provincial traditions on the one hand and by popularising culture on the other The publications of the "Puratatva Mandir", of the "Navajivan" press, of Yugadharma" of Ahmedabad and of "Saurastra" of Kathiawar indicate the strength of these two tendencies. In Bombay, the Gujarat Literary Society (The Sahitya Sansad) was established with a similar aim under the direction of a brilliant Gujarati writer. Mr. K. M. Munshi. A monthly magazine, the "Gujarat", has been conducted on behalf of the same institution whose activities, for the present, do not seem to go much beyond the work of its publication. The Society has in view the preparation of a literary history of Gujarat and also a comprehensive Gujarati dictionary, but either because of the lack of materials or the inertia of workers the project has still not progressed far. The "Gujarat" is, therefore, the most important contribution of the Society to contemporary literature. The latest number of this monthly—containing the first annual report of the society—reaches a satisfactory standard both in the variety and quality of its articles, but it is doubtful if the same could be said of many of its past issues. Besides articles on social and economic problems, and on literary history and criticism, the number contains an address delivered by Mr. Munshi at the first annual meeting of the Society. It is a bold attempt at surveying the history of Gujarat from pre-Vedic times to the present day and it seeks to prove that Gujarat is a historic and cultural entity that has conserved pure Aryan elements in spite of assimilating alien ones. That idea appears to be increasingly popular with many present-day Gujarati writers, but in that case their task becomes still more arduous; for literary renaissance, like Swaraj, cannot always be heralded but has to be worked for.

PARSI HISTORY.

THE PARSI PRAKASH (Series IV., Part I), a record of important events in Parsi community, for A. D. 1901-02 edited by Mr. Rustam Barjorji Paymaster, B.A., LL.B

The "Parsi Prakash" is the name given to the volume which chronicles important events regarding the Parsi community. The work of garnering useful information and compiling it, chronologically, is an exacting one which the late Mr. Bamanji Behramji Patel undertook and carried out very creditably for a number of years until his death put a temporary stop to the publication. Mr. Paymaster, than whom no one else could have better worn Mr Patel's mantle, has stepped in the breach and continued the laborious task. Vol. III (parts I and II) issued by him were favourably received by the Press. He has now been able to bring out the first part of Series IV, recording events of two years, viz. 1901 and 1902, a historic document of interesting facts and figures. The volume is a veritable mine to the future historian, in fact a complete Parsi Encyclopaedia and a rich inheritance to the posterity who are thus enabled to look back to the past of their community for comparison and contrast, if not for inspiration or emulation.

Between 1902 and 1923 there is a yawning gulf—of twenty-one years, which may give a cynic an opportunity to direct his shafts of criticism. But let us hasten to point out it is not the fault of the author who has, we are assured, done his level best, with the matter and means at his command, to give the result of his labour to a community which, it is alleged, is slow to appreciate the labour of silent workers compiling works of sterling worth and who do so almost, if not entirely, as a labour of love, in preference to trashy work of evanascent worth. It is time the community learnt to differentiate between chaff and grain. Will it respond favourably?

AN UNNECESSARY BOOK.

The Night side of Bombay.—By O. U. Krishnan B.A. Bombay 1923.

If the author of this small volume thinks that a vicious title will attract readers, he will soon find out his mistake. After all every city, which finds itself modernised, has its haunts of vice, and if one singles out Bombay, and tries to compose little essays, obscure in style, and vapidly sentimental, the performance will hardly attract either praise or attention. Mr. Krishnan describes Grant Road and is immoral surroundings He has a thoroughly bad chapter on the Railway Hotel. He has nothing of particular interest to say about Falkland Road and White Lane, beyond that which can be known to the most casual observer who takes a drive through these thoroughfares of ill repute. Mr. Krishnan has a style which, when it is not laughably repellant, is involved and grotesque. There is no likelihood of a second edition of this book, nor is there any need.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

FROM WORKSHOP TO WAR CABINET. By the Rt. Hon. George N. Barnes. With an introduction by the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George. C. Herbert Jenkins 7s. 6d.)

THE CASE FOR COLONIAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT. By Lord Strathspey. (Fleetway Press 5s.).

THE TRUTH ABOUT MESOPOTAMIA PALESTINE AND SYRIA By J. De Ve Loder. With a foreward by Lord Robert Cecil. (Allen & Unwin 7s. 6d.)

THE BUILDER'S HISTORY. By R. W. Postgate. (The Labour Publishing Co. 12s. 6d.).

THE WORKERS' REGISTER OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR 1923: prepared by the Labour Research Department (Labour Publishing Co. 5s.)

DRAMA AND FICTION.

THE GREEN GODDESS: A PLAY. By William Archer (Heinemann 6s.).

THE SECRET LIFE: A PLAY. By H. Granville-Barker. (Chatto and Windus 6s.).

CAPTURES. By John Galsworthy (Heinemann 7s. 6d.).

KANGAROO. By D. H. Lawrence (Secker 7s. 6d.).

INDIAN FAIRY TALES. By Maharanee Sunity Devee (Murray 9s.).

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(1) ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN SIND 1922-23. Published by the Superintendent of Salt and Excise in Sind, Karachi, As. 6.

(2) BUSTAN-UL-ARIFEEN. By Syed Mahomed Abid Mian. Published by the Khilafat Press, Bombay.

(3) DAS NIEDERLANDISCHE VERSICHERUNGSWESEN. By A. F. Broedenbeek. Published by International Publishing Co., "Messis", Amterdam, Marnix Street, 14-8C.

(4) A SON AT THE FRONT. By Edith Wharton. Published by MacMillan & Co., St. Martin's Street, London W. C. 2

(5) UNDER-LONDON. By Stephen Graham. Published by MacMillan & Co., St. Martin's Street, London, W. C. 2.

ART NOTES.

INTEREST IN ART-EDUCATION.

Mr. O. C. Gangoly's letter, published last week in this journal, should attract the closest attention of all those who do not regard art as a minor item in the cultural reconstruction of the nation. He writes as one of those who believe that art is a living force which largely determines the character and vitality of the experiences and experiments of civilisation. It is with him an immediate necessity. It is not something which the present can afford to leave for the future to take care of itself. The editor of the "Rupam" has, therefore, very rightly, drawn attention to the activities of a Department that is supposed to be responsible for the education and training of the artists. He finds that the Education Department has uptil now failed to take any initiative. He also finds that "it has no policy," that the function of the School of Art is "grievously misunderstood." These are specific charges. They have been for years, repeated in the columns of this journal. Mr. Gangoly's letter is a necessary contribution to the growing volume of protests against its indifference. The Education Department has not "grievously misunderstood" the functions of the School of Art. Mr. Gangoly has used a mild phrase. It has seldom shown an honest and intelligent desire to understand them at all. It cannot take an initiative when it does not take an interest.

The Uncultured Crowd,

The Indian Universities have supported. he proceeds, "a systematic boycott of the development of the aesthetic faculties. The Calcutta University has attempted, during the last few years to remove this reproach, but the other universities including the new ones, have persisted in their boycott." The educated youth from the College comes out with a "carefully cultivated ignorance of the cultural 'values' of the master-pieces of the Fine Arts." There is "no aesthetic hunger to fulfil or satisfy." There is no "really intellectual and spiritual relationship with an apreciative public." The true relationship is reversed, ad we sometimes meet with "the pathetic spectacle of the artist making a hopeless effort of creating a public for his works out of the unsympathetic, vulgar and uncultured crowd." The reult is not less inevitable than it is obvious.

An Impossible Fight.

The artists and craftsmen have to "fight an impossible fight for a few years and then die out. The 'death-rate' of these potential artists will offer a very interesting commentary on the situation." Mr. Gangoly does not exaggerate. He could have, with perfect justification, called it an instructive but melancholy experience. The poverty of the artists and the craftsmen, those who are expected to bequeath to the coming generations the richest legacy, is an oft-repeated, sad tale. It is a fact which must be faced by the Universities which manufacture the standardised output of the "uncultured crowd" in whose hands lie their destiny. Mr. Gangoly would suggest an "expert" committee to devise a practical scheme for providing a training for cultivating their aesthetic faculties. That is necessary. But if the committee happens to be undecided about the true place of art in the educational schemes for the nation its suggestions are likely to compromise the aspirations of those who, like him, believe in its importance as paramount. The committee, if it is to serve any really useful purpose must not only be determined but capable also of insistence on the due recognition and observance of the soverign claims of art. They must, for instance, insist that it is as necessary and as important for the child to develop its artistic perceptions as to store the dry facts of science which convert their dreams into nightmares. The curriculam, the text-books which thus obscure their mind and suppress their creative faculties, the whole system must be viewed from an altogether different angle of vision. This might sound revolutionary. That is precisely the thing that is essential. The nation's future begins with its childhood in the present.

Art Societies.

It is, however, not the educational institutions which alone should endeavour to educate the public. The artists all over the country, and the art societies particularly, must combine and spare no pains or sacrifice to place before the country, from time to time, grievances and suggestions that might tend to minimise their obstacles and hardships. There is no reason why the Art Societies in Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Madras should not co-operate for the purpose. It is, it might be mentioned here, good to hear that the Art Society of India, in the city, proposes shortly to address an appeal to the public for a more rational encouragement of art. It is obviously activities of this kind that would ultimately control the snobbish attitude of those who, for no known reason, snatch their livelihood and deprive the country of its art by giving commissions for commemorative art to those who are aliens in sympathy, knowledge and traditions.

THE NEW TURKEY.

MEN OF THE MOMENT.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

(BY ABDUL QAYUM MALIK, EDITOR, "THE MUSLIM OUTLOOK.")

ANGORA, Aug. 31.

Since the problem of Turkish redemption was largely military problem all those who have not had opportunities of personal observation of the conditions obtaining a new Turkey are tempted to look upon the structure of the Turkish State dominated by members of the Army. Such however, as I found by experience is not the case. Readers of Turkish news might be familiar with the figure of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha in a bold upright military uniform, but to the dwellers of Angora he is more generally known as a plain gentleman in a sombre lounge suit and brown Kalpak which he occasionally exchanges with the khaki of the army only when he is inspecting military position on various fronts or when reviewing newly-trained units of the national defence force. So are all his other colleagues. I was myself looking forward to seeing in General Kiazim Karabekir Pasha, a stout middle-aged man, in forbidding looking military uniform of the Russian type and a large hairy Astrakhan cap. I was pleasantly surprised to see him as a plain man of tanned features on whom his brown suit fitted so well, as if he had worn nothing else all his life. General Ismet Pasha too, despite his fame as the victor of Eni-Noa, and Sakharia, is in every-day life a simple individual whose pleasant easy manner suggest more of a life of hard industry at a desk, rather than in the field. With the exception of Ferzi Pasha, Chief of General Staff, and Kiazim Pasha, the Minister of National Defence, the Cabinet of Angora is distinguished more for its severly civilian character than military composition which is the prevailing belief. Fethi Bey, the young, quiet but indefatigable Home Minister and President of Council in the new Cabinet, is another gentleman typical of the ruling class at Angora. Mohamad Essad Effendi, Minister of Public Economy, Said Bey, Minister of Justice, and Ismail Safa Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, are a few more of those who have helped to keep Turkey free from the taint of khaki, more effectively than the Governments of many a pendant-war and post-war European Government. Hassam Bey, the Minister of Finance, is a type in himself. Outside the Assembly this middle-aged slender gentleman gives the impression of a painstaking school-master rather than a wide-awake energetic keeper of nation's purse who was entrusted with the most difficult task of keeping the coffers of Turkey-at-war well-filled and well-controlled. Dr. Riza Noor Bey, the Minister of Public Health and one of the delegates at Lausanne, represents another class of Turkish official. Of large and heavy-build of very fair complexion and blue eyes this young Doctor has the bearing as well as the qualities not of a private professional man, but one who had had to deal with difficult and delicate situations. Another fact about these gentleman who constitute the brains of new Turkey is that with one or two exceptions all of them formed a very powerful element in the defunct Committee of Union and Progress, and yet it were these very people who managed to bring about its fall when that organisation had outlived its original and real purpose.

TURKEY'S MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

In keeping with the plain and severely democratic character of the *personnel* of the new Government the tumble-down wooden huts which house their Ministries are anything but departments of a large, intricate and revolutionary Government machinery. Buildings in which these gentlemen live and work would be looked askance by the staff of a vaccination hospital in Europe and by a Tahsildar in India. But it must not be forgotten that these very people have evolved practically the nucleus of a new and powerful political organisation from the ruins of that which had rested in the palatial foundations for centuries on the banks of the Bosphorus. The Ministry of War grew out of a single brigade stationed at Erzerum and Angora. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha who commanded this corps in person made it the foundation of a large, extensive, irregular force which operated at Aleppo, Aintab, and Erzerum on the one side, and carried out important movements under the very nose of Allied occupation, Karacoles round Bosphorus and Ismid, and gave no end of trouble to the Greeks in Smyrna and all over the Anatolia area in their possession. This irregular force dependent on their own resources as to arms, equipment or food owed allegiance to the central direction from Angora. These operations were not wild act of guerilla bands, but systematic campaigning of a well-disciplined army. To Europeans accustomed to looking upon khaki as the sole credential of a soldier in the field these rough volunteers did not appear worthy of the name of Army but to Turks innured to war lasting through thirteen long years, bereft of their best and most productive provinces these civilian soldiers and there crude equipment were the only basis of an army that could exist under the circumstances. Thanks to comrades in Constantinople much of the deficiency in arms and stores was met by regular raids on the vast dumps left rotting after the armistice at Mudros. The Armenian campaign of 1920 further helped to swell military depots of Angora in the way of heavy artillery which the Armenians after their defeat were forced to surrender. Thanks to the patriotism of Turkish citizens in Turkey's southern vilayets like Konich and Aintab, the Cilician campaign was wounded up by the famous French-Angora pact in 1921. This political coup which shattered Entente solidarity in their relation to Turkey led to large additions to the military equipment of Turkey, and helped to build up that machine which despite Turkey's helpless condition kept its stewards undismayed. All this was accomplished in a building where ten teachers used to prepare a couple of hundred young students for the the Entrance Certificate. After the last Greek defeat, it is undoubted the Turkish War Department has become second to none of those less extensive States who have emerged victorious from the last war.

MASTER MINDS AT WORK.

The Department of Home Affairs and that of Finance likewise betray presence of master minds behind them. Save for a few Eastern districts, most of Western Turkey together with Thrace had fallen in enemy's hands. The revenue in the right sense of the term had ceased to exist, and the phantom Government of Constantinople maintained itself by grants charitably offered her by the protecting British High Commissariate whose creature and willing tool it had become. It fell to Angora again to create out of what was still left of independent Turkey the resources of a new War of Independence which was looming on the horizon. The Angora Minister of Interior reorganised the whole of Turkey under Angora's rule, abolished many vilayets, and Mutassaraffiyehs and by reducing all the larger provinces into smaller control-regions brought the whole country under his personal supervision and simplified the age old system of internal administration. Prohibitive duties on luxury imposts were levied, larger home productions were encouraged, and by treaty with Russia quantities of Georgian petrol were obtained which proved of inestimable value in lubricating the financial machine of the new State. No credit could be too much for the custodians of Turkey's resources, when it is known that despite extreme dearth of money, paper or otherwise Angora remained blissfully ignorant of the uses of the printing press whose extravagant employment has led to the economic ruin of States like Russia, Poland and Austria who were in more or less the same plight as Turkey after the conclusion of the great war. It is to this measure largely as to others that Turkey to-day finds itself free from those onerous burdens which encounter the finances of other States, and paralyse their whole national life. The Department of Justice was run likewise on somewhat novel lines. The whole country was divided into regions, each of which was placed under "Istiklal" Courts, whose duty it was to inquire into the activities of lawless bands and try to convict them summarily. One great result of this procedure was that whereas brigandage was rife in occupied territories of Turkey, the Angora Turkey was remarkably free from the depradations of these marauders who had appeared on all sides on the conclusion of the armistice of Mudros.

RECONSTRUCTION AND PRODUCTION.

Secure in the possession of their farms and fields and assured of complete personal freedom which had vanished from districts where Greek armies held sway Turkish artisans and peasants joyfully cooperated with the Government in the work of internal reconstruction and production without which no State could have kept its existence intact. It is owing chiefly to this system which is now undergoing considerable changes to suit it with the altered position of the country that Angora first successfully substantiated its claim to be recognised as the only *de facto* force of order in new Turkey. To-day the Judicial establishment are remarkably free from the hordes of litigants who profited by the dilatory methods of the old regime, and those who could afford to obtain diluted justice by paying heavily for it. It cannot be denied that a country which is compelled to undergo the extreme privations of a prolonged military campaign can hardly afford to adequately pay attention to such needs as public hygiene and public instruction. Angora officials have not however remained totally oblivious of this duty. Thanks to the establishment of military hospitals to meet the requirements of the army, civilian population whose adult portion was constantly employed for military or semi-military duties the civilian patients in all districts had separate sections in military establishments to attend to their needs. The Government further issued leaflets to instruct the public in taking preventive action in case of small infections and distributed large quantities of quinine through its civil officials.

TURKEY OF TO-DAY.

To-day Turkey is entering its post-war period of life with

(Continued on next page)

CASE AGAINST MR. PATHIK.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI'S REQUEST TO MEWAR DURBAR.

Mr. Manilal Kothari writes:—

I have received two communications from the Ministers, Mewar Durbar in connection with Sjt. R. S. Pathik's treatment and forthcoming trial. The Durbar will make proper arrangement for ayurvedic treatment if desired by Pathik. The Durbar has considered it desirable for all concerned that the trial of Pathik be held in the vicinity of the area of his operations, that is, Begoen and a special officer will be deputed to try and decide the case and further the prosecution as well as Mr. Pathik will have the right to appeal to the ordinary court. Regarding my request for outside legal help the communication states my request has been given the most careful consideration but owing to the customs prevalent in the Mewar State it will be undesirable to allow foreign legal practitioners to appear before the court as it would create a precedent and open the door for them to establish there. Pathik however will be at liberty to choose a local Vakil to conduct his defence and, if unable to pay or procure one, all reasonable facilities will be accorded by the State in engaging the services of such a vakil and paying him. The refusal to grant legitimate and constitutional facilities to Pathikjee for his defence has created a peculiarly difficult situation. Pathik is charged among other things with offence of sedition. Police is very actively trying to collect evidence to prove this charge. The charges are serious and a local pleader cannot be expected to do work ably and fearlessly in a case like this. Naturally therefore defence by a competent counsel is necessary. In view of the Viceroy's permission to Pandit Motilal Nehru to go to Nabha and render legal assistance to Jawahirlal Nehru I have once again appealed to the Mewar Durbar to allow outside legal help for Pathik. In the event of the Durbar's refusal it is likely that Mr. Pathik may not defend himself at all in the court. It is understood Mr. Pathik's friends and others interested will be allowed to go to Bagoon and watch the trial.

THE NEW TURKEY

(Continued from previous page)

out experiencing that violent shock which follows the suspension of a military regime. Acts initiated to develop the economic healthfulness of the country with a view to create resources for war during war-time are being enlarged and extended to help towards the cause of peace. Encouragement offered to small national crafts and industries during the war to make up for the stoppage of imports of common necessaries of life is being maintained, and what is more, large number of purely Turkish trading companies and corporations are coming into existence to replace those which used to be run by Armenians and Greeks who are no more in the country. As an evidence of this I was pleased to avail myself of the invitation of Ibrahim Haqqi Bey, General Manager of "Turkish Silk Works" at Broussa, who showed me round this large factory an ex-Armenian property but now run and financed entirely by Turks and Mussalmans. There are several Frenchmen and Turks in Angora who are making large contracts with the Government with a view to creating new organisations run largely by Turks and financed by themselves to handle the fruit trade of Smyrna, cotton trade of Adana, and silk trade of Broussa, besides this the Government is contemplating large schemes to develop tobacco cultivation. The Government is on the eve of its post-war period, and while all sorts of schemes for economic development are in the air, there is yet no talk of floating any loan. This is a good sign. It proves that a Government run chiefly on the standards of a country town and not on those of a large international metropolis like Constantinople is a much better and securer place in many ways. All these schemes of internal economic reconstruction, it is undoubted, will be considerably helped by the results of the operations of the American project, otherwise known as the Chester project of linking up all the principal centres of production in the interior like Kaisiriah Siras, Aintab, Adalia with Angora and the Black Sea trade entrepots of Samsoun, Trebizond, and the extension of Angora-Siras-Erzerum line to the Caucasian Railway systems on the North and Irakin-Baghdad Railway system terminating at Busra in the South.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Another important scheme bound to have far-reaching influence on the destinies of new Turkey is that of the future disposal of the Imperial Ottoman Bank whose charter comes to an end in 1924. The Turkish Government has already a scheme in hand by which its successor will be constituted as a purely National Bank in which the Turkish Government will have the principal share, and private Turkish investors will be encouraged to make it if possible a purely Turkish concern. In addition to these the Government has already prepared drafts to effect the general registration of the people, the organization of a Council of State (Senate), extension of primary education, and creation of local industrial schools, drafts touching improvements in the system of collecting tithes. The reorganisation of army service pensions system, and that of refunding of debts of the Constantinople Government. In several interviews I had with the Directors of new commercial organizations started by Turks themselves the need for co-operation of foreign Muslim capital with Turkish capital in the commercial reconstruction of new Turkey, was impressed upon me, and I was requested to convey their message to rich businessmen of India to participate in filling the void created by the expulsion, emigration and exchange of Christians of Turkey who monopolised trade of the pre-war Turkey, and from a survey of the schemes mentioned above it is obvious that a grand opportunity awaits those who are prepared to take the time by the forelock, and strike while the iron is red-hot.

DR. PARANJPY'S FAILURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

posed members as to their willingness or otherwise to work on the Committee. In the course of the Council debate, the Minister had to admit "I have not correspondended with any member of the Committee. I simply looked over the list and thought the gentlemen I selected would represent all classes in the Presidency". The public felt that the Minister had stooped to the usual bureaucratic method of meeting inconvenient situations, and the Press Note, therefore, instead of allaying the discontent and the agitation served only to intensify them.

"While educated public opinion" said the Press Note "is strongly in favour of compulsion, and there is a growing popular demand for primary education, it is necessary to determine how far the vast population of the Presidency, especially in rural areas will accept compulsion being applied to them". The terms of reference among others were:—

"(1) To consider and report on the *desirability and practicability* of introducing free and compulsory education in *Municipal* and rural areas.

(2) To suggest new sources of taxation to meet the cost of such a measure.

(3) To make detailed proposals for any legislative and administrative measures necessary for the purpose, including the machinery required to carry out any such measures."

The Press Note was more or less a paraphrase of the Minister's speech at the Deccan Sabha, and elicited a short and trenchant criticism even from the "Indian Social Reformer"—then a very friendly supporter of Dr. Paranjpye. "The growing demand said the paper, "signifies greater readiness on the part of an increasing number of the public to submit to compulsion, and as for finance and machinery, we venture to think that it is the business of the administration, not that of the public, to indicate the sources of the former and the nature of the latter."

PLAIN-SPEAKING IN THE COUNCIL.

The Council Session commenced, and the agitation was now transferred from the Press and the platform to the Council Hall. Out of the ten resolutions tabled for discussion, the one sent by Mr. Gholap—the representative of the depressed classes,—came up for consideration. The resolution ran:

"In view of bringing education within the easy reach of the depressed classes, the Council recommends the Government that free and compulsory education should be brought into force as early as possible."

The Council Hall was surcharged with electricity, and members vied with one another in supporting the resolution. The debate was heated beyond measure and the front of the attack was

(1) that the Minister had appointed the Committee to anticipate the decision of the Council, and with a view to shelve the question,

(2) that the Minister had arrogated to himself the right of selecting members of the Committee which naturally belonged to the Council,

(3) that he had put in members some of whom were not quite favourable to the introduction of compulsory education, and left out others who believed that the question could be brought within the range of practical politics,

(4) that it was impolitic to leave it to the Committee to decide the question of *desirability*, while the Council was the only competent body to decide it.

(5) that the principle of compulsion had been already accepted by Government in the Patel Act, and that therefore the question of *desirability* or *undesirability* did not at all arise,

(6) that the Minister had no justification whatever for reopening the question of the introduction of free and *compulsory education even in municipal areas*,

(7) that by raising the question of desirability or otherwise, the Minister had made it clear that he himself was doubtful about the advisability of enforcing compulsion,

(8) that the Minister had gone back upon his own principles and promises. It was pointed out that "compulsory primary education both for boys and girls" was one of the 18 promises made by Dr. Paranjpye in his '1920 Election Manifesto,'

(9) that the Committee should have been asked to explore and disclose all possible avenues of retrenchment, with a view to secure additional funds from the savings that could be effected,

(10) that the Minister, who had urged compulsion while outside office, ought to have formulated a scheme of his own, and invited public criticism thereon.

GOD IN THE MACHINE.

The debate was heated and prolonged in the course of which the Council insisted that the question of desirability should be recognised as already decided, and compulsory education as the settled policy of Government. One of the Mahomedan members went so far as to say that if the Minister could not carry out the policy, he should change seats and allow some other member of the House to carry it out. The debate had to be adjourned to the next day, when like the *Deux ex machina*, Dr. Battliwalla appeared on the scene and proposed an amendment:—"That in view of bringing education within the reach of all classes, this Council recommends Government to lay down that the goal of free and compulsory primary education in the Presidency be reached as early as possible."

In replying to the debate, Dr. Paranjpye plaintively asked why people should be so very much afraid of the word 'desirability'. He did not realise that it was because he, to whose care was entrusted the fate of the education of the millions of people, was doubtful himself about the desirability of compulsory education, that the people took exception to the word in the terms of reference. It was only when he gave an assurance that the Committee would have obviously to give up the question of 'desirability' in view of the opinion expressed by the Council, that Dr. Battliwalla's amendment was put to the vote and carried without a division.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 6.

Bhavnagar had, the other day, the pleasure of welcoming back the volunteers who had proceeded to Nagpur from Kathiawad and who came down here on the invitation of the Shaher-Samiti. The guests were taken through the main parts of the city in a procession, and congratulations were offered to them in a huge mass meeting in behalf of the Praja Mandal and the Shaher-Samiti. Mr. Balvantrai of Bhavnagar, and Mr Fulchand of Wadhwan gave a very graphic account of their experiences of jail-life. These volunteers belonged to the party of Dr. Ghia, and had one month's stay in the Nagpur jail, but two of whom belonged to Bhavnagar proper were, unlike the others, healthier than before.

THE TWO PARISHADS

But for the absence of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Bhavnagar would have, been quite busy by now over the two Parishads to be held here. The Kathiawad Rajkeya Parishad, was, at its last session in Wadhwan, invited by Gohilvad for the next sitting, and it was understood then, that Bhavnagar being the chief city of Gohilvad, it would be the best place for its meeting. Preparations for holding it were going on till May since it was believed that there was no permission to be sought from the State. However, it happened that Sir Prabhashanker, before leaving for England in May, made an understanding with the managing committee of the Parishad, that the place of meeting should be fixed after his return in November. Preparations have thus been postponed for the present owing to this understanding and the activities in connection with it are at a standstill. One is doubtful if the Parishad will be allowed to meet in Bhavnagar, even after the return of Sir Prabhashanker, without some special conditions being imposed on its conductors.

The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad which is also to meet in Bhavnagar, and which would have been held in October, has also been postponed because of the absence of Sir Prabhashanker. This postponement has caused some adverse comments in the Gujarati press which detects some political motive in it. But the postponement is quite voluntary on the part of the local Committee, and is not the result of any official pressure. Bhavnagar has a natural ambition of making the session of the Parishad a unique one and the presence of Sir P. Pattani—the president of the Reception Committee—is essential for this purpose. It has been decided, to hold the Parishad in April next.

It is desirable that the Bhavnagar public should hold both these conferences at the same time since it will facilitate the holding of many other conferences, such as a social conference, which is badly needed for Kathiawad, an educational conference to settle the question of a university for Kathiawad, a "Depressed" classes conference and if possible, a Swadeshi exhibition—mainly of the products of Kathiawad.

SWITZERLAND REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The International Labour Office is informed that the Federal Council of Switzerland has recently taken steps with a view to the partial withdrawal of unemployment relief allowed under the order of the Federal Council of October 29, 1919. It is proposed to limit the period during which unemployed persons are entitled to relief; to withdraw relief permanently or provisionally in certain occupations or in the case of certain categories of unemployed persons; to simplify the procedure for applying for relief; to authorize the cantons, subject to the approval of the Federal Department of Public Economy, to reduce the rates of benefit fixed by Federal regulations and to suspend relief permanently or provisionally in cases where suspension of relief has not been decided by the Confederation itself.

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are doubtless aware of the fact that the Government of India and our legislators allowed 1,500 labourers to be recruited for being sent to Mauritius. Accordingly a "Coolie" Depot has been established at Benares and the Arkaties (recruiters) are again busy with their objectionable practices in some of the districts of the United Provinces.

Now the questions of Indian emigration and Indians abroad are non-party questions and there is no difference of opinion about them. The Liberals, the Home Rulers and the Congressmen have expressed their opinion against the emigration of cheap labour to the Colonies. India can no longer remain the home of "Coolies." The Kenya betrayal has opened our eyes and we must stop all emigration.

Our case against the emigration of labourers to Mauritius is very strong. The Island is already over-populated and any dumping of cheap labourers in the Colony will do great harm to the domiciled Indian labour population.

It is essential that a propaganda should at once be started by the Congress Committees in the United Provinces in co-operation with the Liberals throughout the districts in which the recruitment is being made. It will really be unfortunate if we cannot unite even on such a non-controversial and practical issue.—Yours, etc.,

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagraha Ashram,
Sabarmati, Oct. 9.

MR. J. BHANSALI.

Mr. J. Bhansali of "Young India" and "Navjivan" was released on Tuesday at 7 a.m. from the Sabarmati Jail. Mr. Bhansali is in the best of health and has gained 6 lbs. in weight. He is at present staying at the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati and is expected in Bombay on the 14th or 15th instant. The exact date will be announced hereafter. It is expected that the Bombay Nationalists will give him a fitting reception.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, October 11.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5449-22—Smetham B and L Muriambai—Fatmabai and another—Tyebji D and Co.
913-23—Vacha and Co Bai Bhicaiji Hormusji Bennett and another Mathuradas Gokuldas—Payne and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL AND FOR DECREE FOR DEFTS' COUNTER CLAIM.

2825-19—Mehta L and Co The Official Assignee of Bombay Shamji Hansraj and Co—Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1239-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.
8517-19—Motichand and D. Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and an other, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.
1468-21—Captain and V. Velji Kesharji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.
729-20—Mulla and M. Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dajeebhai Ahmadbhai and Co., Shroff and V.
499-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivallabhdas Bechardas and others—Malvi M R and Co. Purshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2187-23—Patell and E, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.
8486-22—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji
9046-22—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.
4717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Pavar.
2908-23—Metwalji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedaly, Ahmedali Kaderbhai and others.
2456-23—Thakoredas and D. Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanaly and others, N C Dalal.
9087-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lailu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.
8092-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.
8158-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.
8159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.
1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Younas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

284-13—Payne and Co Sulzer Bruderer and Co Abdulla Ahmed Sattae—Mantri and Co.
185-23—Little and Co The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd The Indian Spg and Wg Co Ltd—Thakoredas and D.
1608-21—Matubhai J and M Birdhanand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1592-22—Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Hirjibhai Tabak Framroz Hirjibhay Tabak and others—Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3793-23—Craigie B and C Dadiba H Billimoria and Co Nowroji F Nowroji—J P Wallace and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.
1863-18—Dabholker and Co., Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.
2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherunlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.
1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.
3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.
1052-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Goribai v Muranji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.
1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.
3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.
583-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.
828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.
1039-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co v Shivmukhrai Umrassin, Mulla and M.
1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.
S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.
509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.
1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.
2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.
2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.
2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.
2134-21—Edgelow G W & Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.
3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.
1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.
2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.
2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.
S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.
1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co Wadia G and Co.
1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and E Bahroclouch and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.
1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.
1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejmal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.
1884-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kanjilal and Co v Alibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.
1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In Re G and W's Act—Thakoredas and Co.—Re Jairam Bala Shroff minor Dwarkadas Ramchandra Petitioner—Judah and S.
4827-21—Matubhai J and M Khoja Mahomed Hassan Alifally Haji Mirza Ebrahim and others—Daphtary F and D.
1657-23—Divekar and B Hari Pandurang Lele Narayan Ganesh Bandimdekar—Rele and Co.
1659-23—Do Do Digamber Kashinath Kamat—Do.
3730-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Shamji Passu and Co Matubhai Manecklal Shah—Bhaishanker K and G.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(In CAMERA.)

2614-23—Kanga and Co, Ruth Clarence Edwin Breff, Clarence Edwin Breff, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3324-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bajulal Chandulal, Motilal Chunilal, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

O S 546-23—Mehta G and Co, Bhurabhai Jairam Mistry, Vithaldas Prarjiwamas and another, Malvi M R and Co.
4823-21—Matubhai J and M, Khoja Mahomed Hasam, Haji Mirza Ebrahim and others, Daphtary F and D.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR RECORDING EVIDENCE.

2034-23—Shums A Tyabji, N Vallabhji, Charles Sebastian De Souza and another, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSE.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.
3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapur, In person.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl. 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M. Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.
2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.
3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soondardas and Co.
4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.
934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.
3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Mhalal, Edgelow G W and Co.
1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.
1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricumdas Sadhuram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.
281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.
1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganjan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.
1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4963-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.
265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.
4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Narayandas V Dossa and Co, Amarchand and M.
1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

ALL INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 10.

Dr. Hardiker, General Secretary, Provisional Board, issued here yesterday a second bulletin re. the All-India Volunteer Conference. The Bulletin urges the holding of Provincial Conferences for organising national workers and training and disciplining them for effective service of Motherland and the election of 11 delegates from every province to the Cocanada Conference. The main features of the training are Indian gymnastics, Hindi drill, first-aid, mass and fire control, and flood-relief work, knowledge of the Congress Constitution and some of the political sections of Government laws. It lays down uniform dress for Volunteers. Delegate fees are not charged to representatives to the Cocanada Conference. Voting will be by provinces. The Bulletin appeals to all Provincial Congress Committees for contribution of Rs. 200 each for this Conference work.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lala Kedarnath, Secretary, City Congress Committee, Lahore who was charged with sedition before the City Magistrate has been discharged for want of evidence.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	12	0 11	30 3	12	6 7	16 2
		12 16	29 3		18 21	13 11
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 36	19 0
		20 5	25 9		14 29	19 5
S.	14	1 44	29 7	14	7 43	17 8
		13 42	27 9		19 49	15 3
M.	15	2 36	28 8	15	8 40	18 9
		14 35	26 6		20 40	16 6
Tu.	16	3 35	27 7	16	9 35	19 5
		15 35	25 4		21 42	17 10
W.	10	10 34	29 1	10	4 41	16 1
		23 25	29 10		17 2	14 7
Thu	11	11 25	29 5	11	5 23	15 11
					17 41	14

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Rainfall has decreased round the head of the Bay. It has occurred locally in Burma and at a few stations in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab one and a half inches, Kyaukpyu and Lassie two, Myitkyina and Maymyo one and a half, Silchar four, Chittagong one and a half, Khulna and Coimbatore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th October 1923, given data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province, and in defect at Ambala. Temperature was below normal in the northwest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the southwest of the division. Temperature was nearly normal except in the southeast of the province, where the minimum was below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind, and in defect at Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Sind, and the minimum in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over the greater part of Gujarat, moderately crouded over south Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa; the minimum was below the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Maximum temperature was nealy normal; the minimum was generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded, and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over Hyderabad and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the Bombay Deccan. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and locally, in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in southeast Madras, Coimbatore reporting 1.17 of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 9th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The Western disturbance has passed away from the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, and locally in Bengal, Orissa and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir.

The principle amounts were:—Mergui one and a half inches; Maymyo two; Sangor Island, Burdwan one; Satkaira two; Kaiser Point one; Cuttack one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Stand.		Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Past 24 hrs.	Total fall since 1st June to date	Departure from normal since 1st June to date
PUNJAB—					
Sialkot	84.0	57.0	0	5	
Do.	80	54	0	7.07	
Lyallpur	80	52	0	5.07	
Montgomery	84	59	0	9.17	
Do.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	94.0	65	4.62		—0.41
Rawalpindi	78.0	57	16.11		—2.62
Lahore	84.0	61	10.86		—4.60
Jhansi	87.0	64	17.58		+2.68
Ambala	84.0	60	20.11		—3.57
Delhi	86.0	71	24.91		+2.04
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	84.0	59.0	24.94		—0.18
Mainpuri	84.0	61	31.76		+8.10
Jhansi	82.0	59	20.12		—3.43
Dewapore	82.0	61	40.11		+15.19
Allahabad	84.0	58.0	30.02		—0.27
BIHAR AND BENGAL—					
Jessobad	92	8.4	8.04		+1.36
Kurnahl	84.0	64	5.30		—1.91
Ajmere	84.0	59.0	13.68		—1.75
Jaipur	90.0	60	18.84		—2.99
Kotah					
Mount Abu	80.0	56.2	31.11		—3629
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—					
West—					
Bhuj	99.0	69.1	5.39		—8.05
Dwarka	84.8	70.4	4.86		—5.24
Veraval	84.0	70	7.17		—10.65
Rajkot	97.5	70.1	10.32		—1.62
Bhavnagar Para	98.0	71.5	17.55		—2.28
Surat	86.4	74	25.98		—1327
Ahmedabad	99.4	73	13.46		—1.10
Deesa	100.4	72	6.16		—2.70
Baroda	92.0	68	27.18		—0.18
Indore	90.0	64.4	33.15		+2.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	87.2	64.4	13.54		+3.40
Saugor	89.4	66.2	22.76		+2.13
Hoshangabad	89.6	68.2	24.87		+2.37
Khandwa	93.4	72.0	20.66		—0.57
Akola	93.7	69.8	21.99		—5.62
Amraoti	94.8	69.4	44.72		—0.07
Nagpur	93.0	66.8	45.06		—3.20
Chanda	90.1	70.0	44.66		—8.56
Raipur	84.2	68.8	48.22		+2.90
KONKAN—					
Bombay	84.8	77.2	77.44		+9.64
Ratnagiri	81.2	73.2	94.77		—2.66
Mormugao	87.1	74.7	108.38		+1.98
Karwar	85.2	74.2	127.58		+17.27
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.3	70.6	15.5		—8.74
Ahmednagar	85.8	61.6	17.0		—1.50
Poona	91.8	65	14.4		—5.42
Sholapur	94.0	69.0	12.7		—2.48
Bijapur	90.7	66.2	9.3		—6.49
Belgaum	85.6	69.7	0.01	47.91	+7.23
Aurangabad	84.0	66.4		20.5	—3.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.0	63.0		28.4	—7.16
Hyderabad	88.2	65.4		21.77	—3.02
MALDAR AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore	87.9	75.2		139.8	+2080
Calicut	87.0	76.8		123.5	—32.9
Cochin	89.7	75		104.6	+2328
Colombo	83.3	76.0		43.5	+1964
ADJACENT DISTRICTS, MALDAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	92.3	74.3		17.2	—1.35
Ongole	95.1	70.1		4.5	—8.18
Cuddapah	99.4	75.4		4.9	—1.59
Madras	94.4	76.4		12.8	—5.62
Bangalore	87.0	67		1.6	—6.70
Coimbatore	91.8	71.4	1.17	7.9	+1.61
Trichinopoly	91.6	72		8.3	—5.26
Negapatam	93.8	79.8		4.6	—7.17

"ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA".

EDITOR AND PRINTER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Profullakumar Sircar, Editor, and Mr. Adharchandra Das, Printer of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika", were charged with having published seditious matter in the issue of the paper of the 9th September. Both the accused were acquitted.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other bopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs.7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALI ABDUL RAHMAN PATTAN, GUJRAT.

Your medicine infused new life into a dead body. Please send me one more complete box as soon as possible. I am obliged to you for your kindness.

BASHIRU-DIN, P. O. HAIDI BARI, DIST. KUTCH BEHAR.

The medicine you sent to Najam Din has done immeasurable good, send one more complete box.

NANA MIAN, CHAH RAST, DELHI.

I derived much benefit from your pills. Mine was a hopeless case altogether but using your medicine I cannot contain my ecstasy. Send four phials of pills per V. P. P.

L. BASHI LALL, LUCKNOW.

Your medicine has benefited me beyond hope. Please send one phial of liniment.

B. MOHAMED SHAFI, CALCUTTA.

I sent for your medicine before this which caused me considerable benefit. Please send two more complete boxes.

DR. SAIB-ALI-SHAH PARA CHANAR.

The patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has fully recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness and veracity. I hope to send for the medicines for some more patients.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent for your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St., 73, LAHORE.

Why You are Weak and Nervous

Most probably because your blood does not contain enough iron. Plenty of iron in the blood makes the muscles strong, the appetite good, the digestion strong, the nerves strong and the health perfect. You cannot have enough iron unless you take Iron Jelloids. This wonderful blood-enriching tonic works wonders with the weak and nervous. Buy Iron Jelloids to-day.

For Anæmic Adults . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Special Tonic for Men. . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Weak Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1

Prices: A fortnight's trial R.1 or Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12

Sold in bottles at all Chemists and Bazars.

Iron Jelloids

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

RELIEF FOR JAPAN.

7TH BOMBAY LIST OVER 3 LAKHS COLLECTED.

The Bombay collection for H. E. the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund continues to make good progress. The seventh list of subscriptions is published below.

Donations to this fund may be sent to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, 111, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the Editor of "The Times of India."

	Rs.	a.	p
Amount previously acknowledged	2,82,124	0	3
Jaipur Durbar	5,000	0	0
H. H. the Maharao of Kotah	5,000	0	0
Collections in the churches of the Archdiocese of Bombay, through His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay	1,815	13	3
Laldas Tulshidas and Co.	1,500	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Wankaner	1,000	0	0
Japanese Relief Fund Committee, Dharwar	1,000	0	0
Mitchell and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson (Liverpool)	750	0	0
Sheth Chemiram Jeshraj	500	0	0
Amount collected by Mrs. Jose	416	0	0
Chandausi friends of Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., thro' Sett Hiralal Ramgopal	405	0	0
The Khandesh Agency and Factory Staff of Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.	308	0	0
Dayabhai Ghelabhai	300	0	0
Sheth Bilasrai Shivramdas	251	0	0
Anjuman-i-Islam Hubli	251	0	0
Capt. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baria	250	0	0
Hukamchand Ishwardas	250	0	0
Narayandas Sundarlal Rathi	200	0	0
Vithaldas Shivlal	200	0	0
A Parsi Sympathiser	175	0	0
Rai Bahadur Ramratan Ganeshdas	151	0	0
Shaikh Jaffarji Hiptullabhoy	151	0	0
Jagannath Karnidan	151	0	0
Mannalal Shivnarain	151	0	0
Govindas Chhabildas	151	0	0
Jamshedji N. Gamadia	150	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.	150	0	0
Staff of Messrs. R. D. Tata and Co.	133	0	0
Bombay Cotton Company	125	0	0
Dewan Bahadur Chambey Sir Raghunathdas	125	0	0
E. Lassen Landorph	125	0	0
Hirji Laiji and Co.	101	0	0
Hirji Punja and Co.	101	0	0
Shivji Shamjee and Co.	101	0	0
Thakersey Hirji and Co.	101	0	0
Dharamsni Jaitha and Co.	101	0	0
Shamji Karamshi and Co.	101	0	0
Jaitha Devji and Co.	101	0	0
Narsey Nagsey and Co.	101	0	0
Arjun Khimjee and Co.	101	0	0
Navinchandra Damji and Co.	101	0	0
Lalji Thackersey and Co.	101	0	0
Vasanji Mavji and Co.	101	0	0
Rathi and Co.	101	0	0
Vassonji Shivjjee and Co.	101	0	0
Odhavji Shivjee and Co.	101	0	0
Champshi Bhara and Co.	101	0	0
Damji Banshi and Co. Dhulia Agent of Toyo Menka Kaisha	101	0	0
The Treasurer, Lodge Shamrock	100	0	0
G. G. Nadkarni	100	0	0
Mr. Purshottamdas, a broker of Toyo Menka Kaisha, Multan	100	0	0
Anandilal Suknandan, Rutlam	100	0	0
Odhavjee Veljee, Buhranpur	100	0	0
Laidas Parbhudas, in loving memory of his late brother Mr. Devidas	100	0	0
Collection by Mr. N. M. Roche, Victoria Sub-Agent of Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., at Tuticorin	100	0	0
Balakdas Shivnath	100	0	0
Seth Fatehchand Manjilal	100	0	0
Chaplain and Elders of St. Andrews' Church	100	0	0
The Jt. Hon. Treasurer, United Free Church of Scotland, B	90	2	0
Borsad Christian Church Offering	69	12	0
Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Bombay Through Mr. C. D'Souza, Jalgaon	64	12	0
Jamnadas Nursey and Co., Dabhoi	51	0	0
Sheth Jugniram Premshukh	51	0	0
Sheth Khusnalchand Gopaldas	51	0	0
N. D. Mistry	51	0	0
D. L. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S.	51	0	0
Hiralal Sure	51	0	0
Staff and Students of Hemsons Girls' School	51	0	0
M. Mahomed Tacki Afshan,	50	0	0
Offerings of St. James Church, Baroda	50	0	0
Haidarbhoy Ismalji and Co.,	50	0	0
Soonabhai Minocher Vakil	50	0	0
Sheth Prabhudas Himatlal Press	50	0	0
Gopaldas Maneklal	50	0	0
Laidas Parbhudas in loving memory of his late wife Rambhabai	50	0	0
Major K.C.S. Erskine, Gilgit	50	0	0
Apji Onkar Sinhji of Palaitha	50	0	0
Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishwambarnath	50	0	0
Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Bombay	49	0	0
Anand Sagar Ginning Factory and Co., Rutlam	41	0	0
Offerings of St. George's Church, Ahmedabad	40	0	0
The Chaplain, Srinagar	35	0	0
Ramchand Shivnarain	31	0	0
Jerbai Pestonji Choksey, Parel	25	0	0
Mrs. Shirinbai Cowasji Mehta	25	0	0
Ramanlal Tulshidas	25	0	0
Bhojaram, Sub-Agent of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha at Lyallpur	25	0	0
Miss Price, C. M. S. Mission, Quetta	25	0	0
Munshi Durgaprasad	25	0	0
Mr. N. Manohai Mulla Badruddin, Buhranpur	21	0	0
H. J. Poona	20	0	0
Offerings from St. Barnabao (C.M.S.) Church, Manmad	17	5	0
Sobhagmal Gopalal Dalal, Rutlam	17	0	0
Munchershaw Cowasji Mehta	15	0	0
Keshrimal Naranjee Dalal, Rutlam	15	0	0
Motilal Chandulal Dalla, Rutlam	15	0	0
Kishandas Thakorlal, Burhanpur	15	0	0
Jain community, Barwani, C.I.	15	0	0
C. J. Mistry	11	0	0
Kishandas Manohardas, Burhanpur	11	0	0
C. K. M.	10	0	0
J. Ribeiro	10	0	0
Two subscribers from Poona	10	0	0
A Parsi Girl Student	10	0	0
R. J. Kaka	10	0	0
Wamanrao Sokerji Nawalkar	10	0	0
University Settlement, Girgaon	8	0	0
A. Sympathiser	5	0	0
S. D. Pillay, Aden	5	0	0
M. C. Kapadia, Pulgaon	5	0	0
H. V. Mosumkar	5	0	0
Miss Mildred E. Todhunter, Hubli	5	0	0
A. W. Cooper	3	0	0
Total Rs.	3,08,736	12	0

SOUTH CANARA FLOOD RELIEF.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 9.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 86,000 to enable the Conservator of Forests, 6th Circle, to meet the initial cost of felling bamboos from forests and transporting them to convenient centres for sale at cost price to the people whose houses have been destroyed by the recent floods in South Canara District.

The Government have also sanctioned a discretionary grant of ten thousand rupees to the Collector of South Canara for the relief of distress caused by the floods and the Government direct as a special case that loans to be advanced in the district under the Loans Act for the rebuilding of houses destroyed by the floods which should bear interest at four per cent. They are pleased to relax the condition in section 103 of the Forest Code and to authorise the Collector to make free grants of bamboos and other forest produce from the reserved forests and reserved land.

"SWARAJ PARTY CANDIDATES"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done well in commenting in your editorial notes of 10th October, on the manner in which the Swaraj Party of Bombay has set about contesting the elections. On the one hand, the Swaraj Party has not been able to put forward a sufficient number of the best Congressmen as its candidates, while, on the other, it has not the statesmanship to support other Congressmen and Nationalists who do not happen to be within the small group of the Bombay Branch. For example, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty and my humble self, are standing for elections on behalf of different constituencies as Congressmen and Nationalists with the same vigorous spinning programme and with the same Swaraj Ideal of the Congress as any other candidate supported by the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party. Still, in reiterating the names of the Congressmen standing as candidates, the responsible men of the Swaraj Party in Bombay have carefully shut out these names from the attention of the public.

Now, Sir, none can have any quarrel with the Swaraj Party even if, for the sake of propaganda, they advertise in emblazoned letters the names of their Party candidates every day in every morning and evening paper. But when an impression is sought to be created in the mind of the public that there are no other Congressmen or Nationalists standing as candidates and that the Swaraj Party group are the only men representing the Congress, it ceases to be legitimate propaganda. It seems as if the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party are not aware of the fact that the Congress, as such, has not officially recognised the Swaraj Party in taking off the ban from over the Council-entry. It would be sheer impertinence on the part of any section of Congressmen to say that they are the only chosen representatives of the Congress, and that all the other Congressmen, being not of their *pakka* colour, have nothing to do with the Congress. It is not statesmanship to tear asunder the homogenity of Congressmen by minor party cries and for the sake of minor groups within groups. And, after all, the Bombay Swarajists do not count more than a couple of hundred, while the voting public is far wider. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all sections and groups and individuals to join hands in returning to the Councils as many competent Congressmen and Nationalists as possible in order to fight the battle of Swaraj inside the Councils.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

A Lahore message says:—Maulvi Mahomed Mustafa and three other persons, who were charged under section 153 A. of the Indian Penal Code in respect of an article in the "Poigham Sulah" have been released on bail of rupees two thousand and two sureties. Regular trial will begin on October 15th.—A. P.

KANARA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the following additional contributions:—

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Kamalabai Purshottamdas Ramji, Rs. 100 each; Staff of Messrs. Powell & Co through Mr. K. N. Shetty (2nd instalment) Rs. 57-8; Navsari Liquor Contractors Rs. 51, Staff of the Head Police Office Rs. 38; Staff of Mackinnon Mackenzie through Mr. H. Dattatriya Rao Rs. 30-8; Dr. S. N. Nayampalli in memory of Mrs. Radabai Nayampalli, Resident of Dabholkar's Wadi through Messrs. Ramdas and Nandshankar, Poonamchand Vadhal, Bai Chandu Girdharlal, Sardar Narsingrao Raje Gorpade, Amin Tulsidas Bakorbai, A Sympathiser, friends through Mr. M. G. Kamath, Adamjee Kadirbhoy Rs 25 each; Messrs. R. A. Jahagirdar, H. B. Gumaste, Karoonial Chhotalal, V. B. Panalal Rs. 20 each; Improvement Trust Office Staff through Mr. N. W. Pai Rs 19-14-9; Messrs. S. M. Kaikini, A. G. Desai, P. V. Kuberdas, Ghelabhai Sankalchand, M. H. Maganlal, Sardar R. N. Ambegaokar, M. P. Gokuldas & Co., Rs. 15 each; Messrs. Nanu Hormusji & Co Rs. 14; Messrs. N. K. Nayampalli in memory of Mr. Krishnarao Nayampalli, B. M. Jukar, N. S. Setna, in memory of departed relatives, Girdharlal Dalchharam, M. N. Lilachand, Manilal Chhaganlal, Seth Bhagwan Nathuram, Maturdas Manganlal, Major B. V. Gaekwar, Dahyabhai Purohit, Chhotalal Lalbhai, Umedbhai Dahyabhai, M. A. Doctor, C. N. Gheewalla, H. E. Stearn, Thakore Ranchordas, M. M. Goradia, Rs. 10 each; Indian Staff of Messrs. Volkart Bros at Colaba Office Rs. 8; Messrs S. K. Bijur, S. D. Tendulkar, N. G. Todunkar, Pherozshah Naservanji, P. F. Balsara, K. B. Patil, B. M. Tiwari, D. J Contractor, R. A. Lajmi, P. K. Jivanji, Girdharlal Ghelabhai, Soni C. Jetharam, J. M. Pavri, Keshorbhai Patel, Bhagwandas Dev, Chunilal Dalal, K. B. Yusuf Ali, A Sympathiser, M. Ishwarlal, N. S. Shirali, Bombay Sympathiser 'X', T. Kalianji, Maganlal Pranjiwandas, G. E. Roberts, R. J. Duff, Thacker & Co., Atmaram Pranjiwandas, B. C. Desai, N. R. Soman, B. R. Chandorkar, D. H. Cowley, N. B. Bhagwat, M. W. Velkar, Rs. 5 each. Amount less than Rs. 5 Rs. 157-10-3. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 15,557-4-3. Total Rs. 16,803-13-3.

One bale of cloth each from the Morarjee Gokuldas Mills Ltd. and Sayajirao Mills Ltd., Baroda and 200 caps from Mr. Devram Akkai have also been received.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Narain S. Pai, Hon. Treasurer, Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Billimoria's New Buildings Gamdevi, Bombay or the office of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT OF ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son Ltd.,

Distillers of Perfumes

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PELLETIER'S

SULPHATE OF QUININE

16 GOLD MEDALS.

Insist upon Pelletier's brand quality as a guarantee.

Sole Distributors:

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COLOUR KEY

The subtle link, between celestial bodies and mundane happenings, amply borne out by the Colour System, at the recent Poona Season. Complete colour system of prognostication, explaining all the intricacies, personally taught and explained. Followers of colour, will do well to apply, for solution of their difficulties to

"BRUNO"

BANDORA ROAD, SANTA CRUZ.

Have you placed

YOUR ORDER FOR

the right kind of

MOTOR ACCESSORIES YET?

Whenever you contemplate doing so, we ask you to obtain our quotations FIRST!

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Telegrams: "Automotive"

The house of better service.

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For ONE YEAR in monthly details Rs. 2 The same in WEEKLY predictions for business men Rs. 8. One year's particular good and bad days for business undertakings Rs. 10. WHOLE LIFE READING with yearly future predictions Rs. 8. DATA REQUIRED—Year, Month, Day, Hour and Place of Birth. Testimonials from all quarters. Apply to B. R. SREENIVASAIYA, Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

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We do not encourage anyone to be stingy. But many persons have never stopped to consider that between saving money sensibly and being stingy, there is a vast difference.

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Ask for rules at the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1886); 7-1 Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS

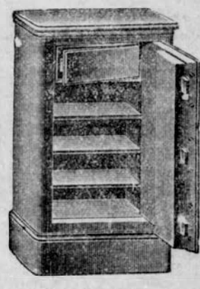
CRED NATIONAL 6%—1923 " FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET, Posted free on application.

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

300.000 Combinations in each Lock.



These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel, fitted with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

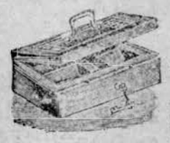
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes,

300,000 Combination.

	Rs.
9½ ins. long	70
11½ "	90
13½ "	100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah Rs. 10 extra.



Key Cash Boxes,

Without Bottom Plate.

9½ ins. long	Rs. 60
11½ " "	70
13½ " "	80

Bottom Plate Rs 10. extra.

with 2 Keys Spring Lock.

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FOR EVERY HOME

"His Master's Voice"
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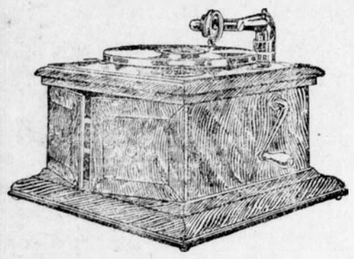
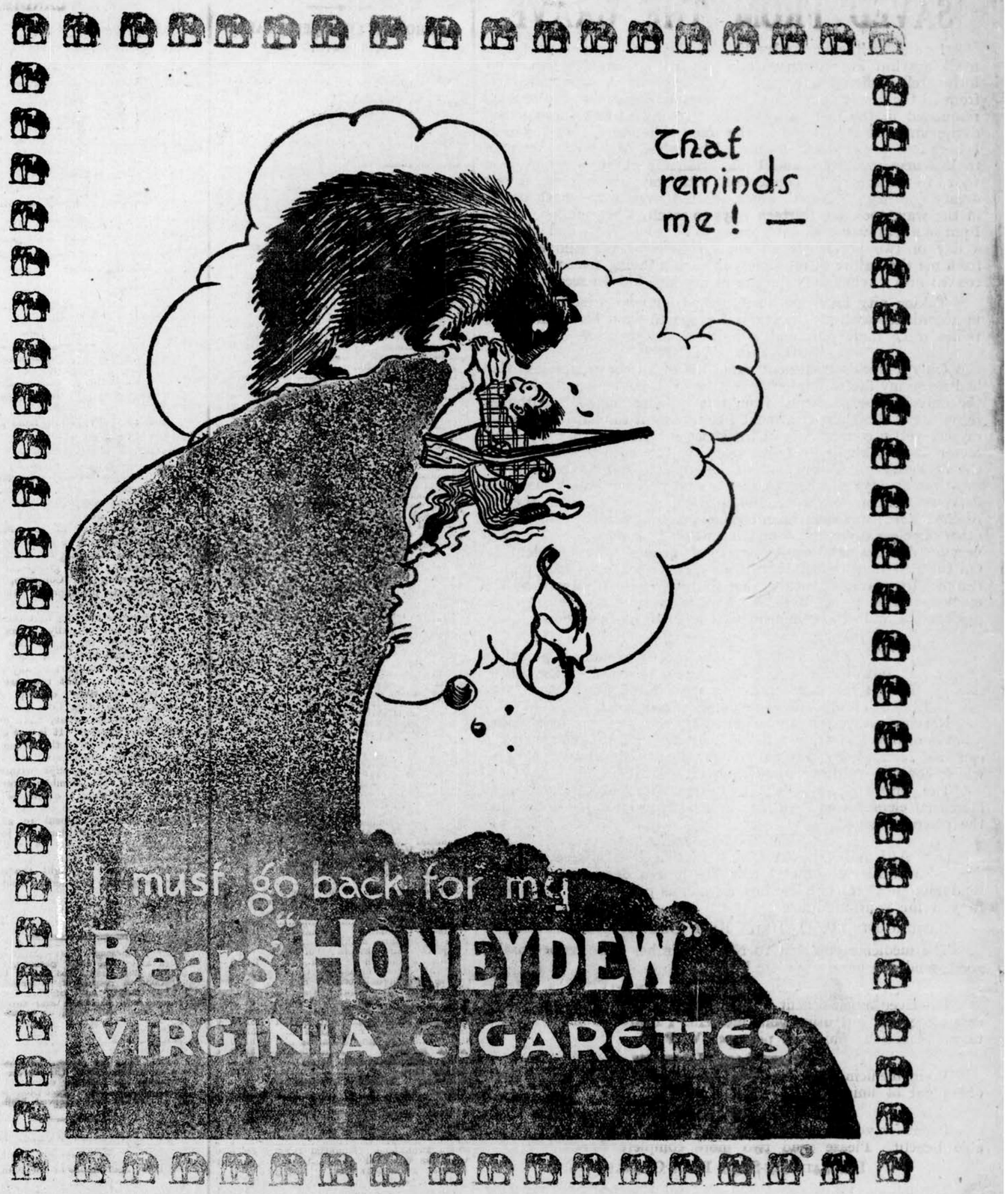
Prices from Rs. 130 — Rs. 2,000.



HORNLESS MODELS

L.B.O.	...	Rs. 135
L.B.M.	...	Rs. 165
L.C.O.	...	Rs. 175
L.C.M.	...	Rs. 185

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
CALCUTTA - - - - POST BOX 48
BOMBAY - - - - POST BOX 118
(28, RAMPART ROW, FORT.)
No. A103.



Good Health is Happiness

but how can either exist with a disordered stomach or a torpid liver? It may be humiliating, but it is true, that the very powers on which we pride ourselves most, insight, judgment, ambition, ability to work, are often dependent upon the condition of our digestive organs. If these important organs do not perform their functions satisfactorily, the body and brain both suffer. How necessary is it therefore, for us to live so that the stomach and liver do their full duty and supply our bodies with the vigor we need for our daily work.

Beecham's Pills

were introduced over seventy years ago for the very purpose of preventing or relieving all these troubles arising in the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. That they have been successful is proved by their wonderful popularity in all parts of the world. They are everywhere recognized as the most useful and efficacious remedy. They give speedy relief in cases of impaired digestion, sluggish liver, bilious headaches and constipation. They tone up the system and keep the body in a satisfactory state of health. They

Make all the Difference

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As.8, As.12 & Rs.2 each.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS,
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & Ovens.
CLUBWALLA & CO.,
10, CHURCHGATE STREET FORT .. .. BOMBAY

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

(A purely Indian Life Office.)

RESULT OF THE THIRD VALUATION

BONUS
1½ % Per annum on the sum assured
or
Rs. 75/
Per 1000
for 5 Years.

UNIQUE Position
SURPLUS—5½ Lacs.

Nothing better yet achieved by any other Indian Insurance Office.

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INSURANTS—Come and get your bonus.
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